



The Mercury.

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IN THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1798, and is now in its hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with the exception of the Boston Herald, which was founded in 1789. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is owned and published by The Mercury Publishing Co., of which John P. Sanborn is president and A. H. Sanborn is vice-president. The office is located in the Mercury Building, in Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Local Matters.

Unity Club

The annual meeting of the Unity Club was held on Tuesday evening, and in spite of considerable talk outside and statements in the newspapers to the effect that there was trouble inside the club and that even disbandment might result, the meeting passed off harmoniously and with favorable indications for a successful year. President Johnston presided and explained the situation during the past year, saying that it had been hard to find any members ready to take part in the work of the club, and that the dates for meetings had been somewhat uncertain. He hoped for more co-operation in the future.

In regard to the rent paid to the Channing Church for the use of the Channing parlors, he said that several conferences had been held between the trustees of the church and the executive of the club, both working together in a spirit of friendliness. The church charges no fixed rent for the use of the parlors, but it had been the policy of the club to pay a proportion of its receipts from membership to the church. At present the rate is 25 per cent, amounting to \$150. The expenses to the church are more than this, and it was believed that the payment should be increased.

A motion to pay 23 1/3 per cent, with the provision that more shall be paid at the close of the year if the club's treasury will warrant it, was carried. The club also voted to pay to the church \$75 out of the balance now in the treasury on last year's account.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President—F. W. Johnstone. First Vice President—Archibald C. Sherman. Second Vice President—Hugh B. Baker. Secretary—A. O. D. Taylor. Treasurer—John H. Hodgson.

The Republican city committee has organized by the election of William G. Landers as chairman, George N. Buckhout vice chairman, Sydney D. Harvey secretary, William MacLeod treasurer, and John T. Delano, Jr., assistant treasurer. The choice of Mr. Landers as chairman gives general satisfaction, as he has served in a similar capacity before with marked success.

Another change in the leaving time of the Fall River Line steamers for New York has been made this week. The steamers now leaving Newport at 5.30 P. M. The change was made necessary by new government regulations concerning the time of entering and leaving the harbor.

The city has secured the title to the so-called Congdon lot on Broadway for park purposes, as authorized by recent action of the General Assembly. The property will be cleaned up, and the Vanderbilt memorial fountain will be erected there.

A meeting of the Newport Home Builders Company was held on Thursday evening, when there was a general discussion of affairs of the corporation. Action was deferred for one week.

Mr. John H. McFadden of Providence has leased "Inchiquin" on Bellevue Avenue for the summer season.

Representative Council

The special meeting of the representative council on Tuesday evening was one of the shortest on record, adjournment being reached in about three quarters of an hour. Little interest was taken by members and there was only slightly more than the necessary quorum present. The matters laid before the council were disposed of with little debate, among them being a number of new appropriations.

A resolution was passed creating a special committee consisting of the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen and chairman of the representative council, for the purpose of taking such steps and employing such means to safeguard the city as they may deem necessary, and appropriating for their use the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary. The resolution was passed quickly without debate, but no means for raising this sum was provided.

On recommendation of the board of aldermen an amendment to the "jitney" ordinance was adopted, making the date for the licenses to expire the first day of May. As there are at present no licenses in effect under this ordinance the change will make no difference until after May 1st, when it is understood to be the intention to require all jitney buses to have jitney licenses.

At the request of the board of trade an ordinance was adopted to regulate the summer stores in Newport. This is a subject that has been under discussion in Newport for many years, and the ordinance was drawn after long and careful study. It provides for "transient traders' licenses" to be issued to all transients, at a sliding scale depending upon the number of months the stores remain open, varying from fifty dollars for four months to seventy-five dollars for more than eight months. The fine for violation is fixed at not more than \$20 dollars and imprisonment not more than ten days.

Petitions were received from the Providence Telephone Company asking permission to extend their underground work in various parts of the city and the ordinance granting permission was passed. At the request of the school committee a special appropriation of \$500 was made for the purpose of erecting signs in the neighborhood of the schools, notifying automobilists of the proximity of the schools. There was a considerable vote in opposition but the chairman declared the resolution adopted. Another appropriation for the school department was granted, this being one of \$1200 to complete the unfinished work on the John Clarke school, to install doors to the toilets and to grade the grounds. An appropriation of \$250 for laboratory expenses of the board of health was granted. A resolution was adopted asking the board of aldermen to request the use of the State Armory as a temporary barracks for the use of the Second Naval District.

Newport Board of Trade

The annual meeting of the Newport Board of Trade will be held at the Court House next Tuesday evening, and the following list of officers to be balloted upon has been prepared by the nominating committee: President—Robert S. Hayes. First Vice President—Jacob A. Jacobs. Second Vice President—Charles Tisdall. Secretary—William P. Clarke. Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham. Directors—Percy L. Bailey, Joseph W. Blake, Clark Burdick, George W. Callahan, David C. Casner, J. Henry Crenin, Edward P. Gosling, William H. Harvey, James T. O'Connell, Harry R. Weaver.

Company F. Association

The annual meeting and re-union of Company F Association was held at the Armory of the Newport Artillery on Tuesday evening, with but four members present, William Hamilton, John B. Mason, Thomas H. Lawton and George B. Smith. There are but nine members now living in Newport, and seven others living elsewhere.

The following officers were elected: President—John B. Mason. Vice President—George P. Lawton. Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Clarke. Acting Secretary and Treasurer—George B. Smith. Charles H. Clarke has been secretary and treasurer of the organization for many years, but he has been unable to attend the meetings for some time, because of illness.

Mr. Colville Barclay, counselor of the British Embassy, has again rented the Phiney Cottage on Reggles avenue for the coming season. Ambassador Bakhmeteff has tendered his resignation to the Russian government and if it should be accepted he will probably not come to Newport this year. Ambassador and Madame Bakhmeteff will be greatly missed as they have played an important part in the social life of Newport for a number of years.



The Star-Spangled Banner.

O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, so gallantly streaming,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;

O! say, does the Star-spangled Banner still wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the lowering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;

'Tis the Star-spangled Banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever, freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the foe's desolation;
Bless'd with vict'ry and peace, may our Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just—
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"

And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

(Additional Verse by Dr. C. W. Holmes.)

When our land is illum'd with liberty's smile,
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory,
Down, down with the traitor, that lures to defile
The flag of her stars and the page of her story!
By the millions unchained who our birthright have gained
We will keep her bright banner forever unstained!

And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
While the land of the free is the home of the brave!

RECENT DEATHS.

Carl Berger

Mr. Carl Berger, the well known restaurant proprietor, who was for many years a feature of the summer life in Newport, died in New York on Tuesday after a long illness, death being due to hardening of the arteries. He had been compelled to retire from active business some time ago, financial troubles following closely upon his ill health which made it impossible to give the necessary care to his business. He went into bankruptcy last year, his schedule showing assets of nearly \$200,000, the list containing the names of many people prominent in society in this country and abroad.

Mr. Berger was born in Hungary about 51 years ago, but had lived in this country for about thirty-five years. In 1880, he became proprietor of the Casino restaurant in this city, and soon enlarged his business by leasing the King cottage on the south, operating the establishment under the name of Bellevue Lodge. He made expensive additions and improvements and for many years did a large business there. He catered extensively for large affairs in the private houses of the summer colony, serving at some of the biggest entertainments ever given in this city. He owned a large and fashionable restaurant in New York, and also had hotel connections.

James DeWolf Cutting.

Mr. James DeWolf Cutting, who died at his home in New York on Tuesday, was well known in Newport, where he was accustomed to spend a considerable portion of each summer. He was unmarried and occupied bachelor apartments here, but was much sought after for all social functions in Newport and New York.

Mr. Cutting was born in New York on January 14, 1875, the son of the late Robert Livingston Cutting. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1895, and attained a reputation as an athlete. It was to athletic overtraining that his fatal illness was traced, heart trouble being brought on by over-exertion. He was a famous swimmer and had accomplished some famous swimming feats in the waters off Newport.

Mr. Cutting was the head of the banking and brokerage firm of Cutting & Company of New York and was possessed of considerable means.

The contents of the residence of Mrs. C. Franklin Mohr on Miantonomi avenue in Middletown have been sold at auction this week, and the sale has attracted much attention. The attendance was large, the notoriety of Dr. Mohr's death serving as an advertisement. Large prices were obtained for most of the goods, all of the furnishings being of the highest quality.

Mr. Fred A. Payne, whose appointment as pharmacist in the Navy was announced last week, has been assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Payne, the latter a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Littlefield of Jamestown, are at present living in Washington where they have Miss Martha Littlefield as their guest.

The apprentices from the Training Station held their regular practice march through the city on Wednesday, but the company of Naval Reserves who were expected to participate were unable to turn out. A large number of people were on the street to see the parade.

Malbone Lodge N. E. O. P.

Malbone Lodge, New England Order of Protection, at their regular meeting held on Thursday evening, April 19, had a large attendance. Various business was before the meeting. More especially was the matter to consider the transfer of the older members of the order from one class to another. Supreme Treasurer John B. Sanborn, Past Grand Warden John J. Peckham, Past Wardens Walter Sherman and Richard B. Scott; Walter S. Langley, financial secretary, spoke on the subject of making the transfer.

It was voted to aid the members in making the transfers and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The order is at present in a better condition than ever. All claims are promptly met and up to date nearly seventeen millions of dollars have been paid to beneficiaries in New England.

Building Inspector Sullivan is making a canvass of the city in an endeavor to find housing accommodations for 10,000 men who are expected to be here in the near future. Some large halls have been listed already and at least one hotel, so that Mr. Sullivan has hopes of being able to find accommodations for even that vast number.

The Colonial Express train to run over the new Hell Gate Bridge will be inaugurated April 30. This train will leave Boston at 8.45 a. m. arriving in Washington at 8.30 p. m. It will leave Washington at 8.15 a. m. and reach Boston at 8.20 p. m. This train leaves Providence at 9.52 a. m., Kingston 10.30, and Westerly at 10.53.

Senator Guy Norman has passed his physical examination for the Navy, and is now awaiting orders, expected at any moment, ordering him to duty as a commissioned officer in the regular Navy. He will probably be assigned to duty on one of the large deep-sea ships and not in the "mosquito fleet" that is guarding the harbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher T. Bowler of this city attended the wedding of their son, Mr. Henry Castloff Bowler, and Miss Fanny Widenberg, which took place in Brooklyn last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler will make their home in Providence, where the groom is in the employ of the Overland automobile agency.

Mrs. Janet Jenner, a former Newport woman who removed to California some year and a half ago, died there quite suddenly last week. Her home was in Granesville, California. Mrs. Jenner was a relative of the late Alexander MacGregor of this city and was the owner of the property at Sherman and Mt. Vernon streets.

Colonel William Paine Sheffield and Manager Edward P. Gosling of the illuminating department of the May State Street Railway were interested spectators of the closing days of the General Assembly, paying particular attention to the power transmission acts, which was finally passed.

The boys who come here from away to join the naval reserve and enroll at the Training Station have hard work to find accommodations in Newport. Many of them wander around the streets in an effort to secure accommodations the first night they arrive in town.

The New York travel by boat is very seriously interfered with owing to war scares and the regulations as to the sailing time of the boats.

MIDDLETOWN.

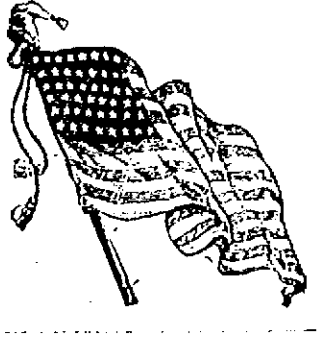
The first meeting of the Town Council for the present municipal year was held at the town hall on Monday afternoon. Four members elected on the fourth instant attended and were sworn by the Town Clerk. Those present were James R. Chase, 2d, Robert W. Smith, Wm. J. Peckham, and Henry C. Sherman, Jr. The absentee was Michael M. Van Beuren, who is abroad. James R. Chase, 2d, was chosen president. The Town Treasurer was directed to give bond to the town in the penal sum of \$30,000.00, with sufficient sureties.

Henry C. Sherman, Jr., was re-appointed a committee to attend to the letting of the town hall and was made custodian of all the property on the town lot.

James R. Chase, 2d, was appointed a committee to obtain prices for furnishing crushed stone and a road roller, also to attend to the purchase of road oil and to have it applied to the stone roads.

The report of the Health Officer was received and ordered on file and his salary was increased from \$50 to \$75. There was discussion as to what system should be adopted for caring for the highways for the year now started. Councilman Robert W. Smith had a plan, to have one man care for all the highways and give his entire time to the work. Heretofore the highways have been divided into four districts, with a surveyor for each district. This mode has not proved altogether satisfactory. No conclusion was arrived at, and the subject will receive further consideration in the near future. Rates of compensation for highway labor were advanced. This year individual laborers will receive \$2.50 per day. Two horse cart and driver \$5.00. One horse cart and driver \$1.50.

The Town Clerk was directed to procure 100 badges for the use of constables.



Aqueduct Grange was granted permission to hold a masquerade ball at the town hall on Friday, April 20. Joseph Boobus of Providence was granted a license to peddle dry goods and notions, and Jacob Friedlander of Newport, a license to collect junk.

The appointment of surveyors of highways was passed and the town officers were elected as follows:

Town Senter—George Alvin Simmons. Pound Keeper—Arthur A. Brigham. Weighers of Neat Cattle—James H. Chase and Restcom S. Peckham. Public Weighers—Joseph P. Murphy, Edward J. Peckham and George Alvin Simmons. Appraisers of Damages done by Dogs—Henry I. Chase, Jr. Arthur G. Sisson and Clifton H. Ward. Inspector of Petroleum Oil—Charles H. Carr. Commissioner of Wrecks—Restcom E. Peabody. Police Constables—James Bloomfield, James A. Taber, Arthur A. Brigham, Walter S. Barker, Alan R. Weiler, Fillmore Coggeshall, Jr. and George Alvin Simmons. Special Bird Constables—Charles H. Sisson, Daniel A. Peckham and Henry I. Chase, Jr. Special Trap Constables—Arthur A. Brigham, James A. Taber and George Alvin Simmons. Special Liquor Constable—Joseph A. Peckham. Health Officer—Thomas G. Ward. Officer to have charge of the Burial of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors—Charles Peckham. Forest Warden—William H. Sisson. Inspector of Beef and Pork—Lawrence M. Greason. Coroner—Benjamin W. H. Peckham.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

OVERTON PECKHAM FATALLY INJURED

Mr. J. Overton Charles Peckham was fatally injured in a runaway accident on Monday afternoon, death resulting at an early hour Wednesday morning. He was driving a pair of horses for Frank Paquin, when they ran away and threw him out near Sandy Point. He was found unconscious in the gutter beside the railroad track, and was taken to his home near the Middletown line by Mr. Charles W. Anthony in his automobile. A physician found that his skull was fractured and several ribs broken, the lung being penetrated. He never regained consciousness.

Mr. Peckham was the youngest of fourteen children of George W. and Eliza Barker Peckham and was born in Middletown on January 7, 1861. Upon his marriage some forty years ago, he removed to Portsmouth, where he was for many years employed as head herdsman for Alfred C. Vanderbilt. An injury to his knee some eight years ago prevented him from active work and he was pensioned by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Peckham is survived by a widow, and two daughters, Mrs. Borden L. Sisson and Miss Eleanor Peckham, and three granddaughters. A brother, Hon. Joel Peckham of Middletown, also survives. He was a member of Oakland Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum. He was a vestryman and prominent worker at St. Mary's Church. He was a man of sterling character and was held in the highest respect by all who knew him. The funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church this (Saturday) afternoon.

PORTSMOUTH CONSTABULARY

The members of the Portsmouth Constabulary, some 44 in number, will be uniformed in dark gray suits and campaign hats, with leggings and cartridge belts, and will have Krag rifles in addition to an armored motor car fitted with a rapid fire rifle and other equipment. This will make the company one of the best equipped home guard bodies in the United States. The company is commanded by Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt who presents the equipment. The next drill will be on Saturday evening, when they expect to have some of the equipment.

HALL-BAXTER

The wedding of Miss Lillian Lucetta Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Baxter, and Mr. Alfred Chase Hall, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Frank Hall, took place at St. Mary's Church last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. Rev. Everett P. Smith officiated, assisted by Rev. Robert Bachman, Jr.

The bridal party consisted of the ushers, Borden C. Anthony and Ernest C. Cross; the flower girls, Constance Bailey and Louise Slocum; the maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Baxter; the bridesmaids, Miss Alice N. Brayton and Miss Gertrude Sisson; and the bride, resting on the arm of her father, who gave her in marriage. Mr. Harold Hall of Taunton, brother of the groom, was the best man. Following the wedding a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. The bride's gown was of ivory tulle and lace and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left for a short wedding trip and on their return will reside with the bride's parents until their new house is completed.

The Magnificent Adventure

A Romance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Emerson Hough,

Author of "The Mississippi Bubble," "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Hunt in the Arroyo.

BURR was a man to see to the core of any problem in statecraft. He knew what this sudden access of interest in the west indicated, so far as his plans were concerned. It must be stopped, else it would be too late for any dream of Aaron Burr for an empire of his own.

His resources were dwindling. He needed funds for the many secret agents in his employ, needed yet more funds for the purchase and support of his lands in the south. And the minister of Great Britain had given plain warning that unless this expedition up the Missouri could be stopped no further aid need be hoped from him.

Little by little Burr saw hope slip away from him. True, Captain Lewis was still detained by his duties among the Osage Indians a little way out from the city, but the main expedition had actually started.

William Clark, occupied with the final details, did not finally get his party under way until five days after the formal transfer of the new territory of Louisiana to our flag and three days after Burr's arrival. At last, however, on the 14th of May, the three boats had left St. Louis wharf with their full complement of men and the last of the supplies aboard for the great voyage. Captain Clark, ever light hearted and careless of his appalling book, if not of his rifle, says it was "a gentle breeze" which aided the oars and the square sail as they started up the river.

Assuredly the bark of Aaron Burr was sailing under no propitious following wind. Distracted, he paced up and down his apartment in the home where he was a guest, preoccupied, agitated, almost ready to despair. He spoke but little, but time and again he cast an estimating eye upon the young woman who accompanied him.

"You are ill, Theodosia!" he exclaimed at last. "Come, come, my daughter, this will not do! Have you no arts of the toilet that can overcome the story of your meagerness? Shall I get you some sort of blither herbs? You need your brightest face, your best apparel, now. These folks of St. Louis must see us at our best, my dear, our very best. Resolves!"

He needed not to complete the sentence. Theodosia knew well enough what he meant in her father's mind—knew well enough why they both were here. It was because she would not have come alone. And she knew that the burden of the work they had at heart must once more be upon her shoulders. She once more must see Captain Meriwether Lewis—and it must be soon if ever. He was reported as being ready to leave town at once upon his return from the Osage Indians.

But courtesy did not fail the young Virginian, and at last, although with dread in his own heart, within an hour of his actual departure, he called to pay his compliments to guests so distinguished as these, to a man no high in rank under the government which he himself served. He found it necessary to apologize for his garb, suited rather to the trail than to the drawing room. He stood in the hall of the Chouteau home, a picture of the soldier of the frontier rather than the comely of the capital.

His three cornered military hat, his blue uniform coat—these made the sole formality of his attire, for his feet were moccasined, his limbs were clad in tight fitting buckskins, and his shirt was of rough linen, suitable for the work ahead.

"I ask your pardon, Colonel Burr," said he, "for coming to you as I am, but the moment for my start is now directly at hand. I could not leave without coming to present my duties to you and Mrs. Alston. Indeed, I have done so at once upon my return to town. I pray you carry back to Mr. Jefferson my sincerest compliments. Say to him, if you will, that we are setting forth with high hopes of success."

Furtive, cold, polite. It was the one wish of Captain Lewis to end this interview as soon as he might and to leave all sleeping dogs lying there as they were.

But Aaron Burr planned otherwise. His low, deep voice was never more persuasive, his dark eye never more compelling, nor was his bold heart ever more in trepidation than now as he made excuse for delay, delay, delay.

"My daughter, Mrs. Alston, will join us presently," he said. "So you are ready, Captain Lewis?"

"We are quite prepared, Colonel Burr. My men are on ahead two days' journey, camped at St. Charles and waiting for me to overtake them. Dr. Beugnot, Mr. Chouteau, Mr. Labadie, one or two others of the gentlemen in the city are so kind as to offer me a conveyance of honor so far as St. Charles. We are quite dattered. So now we start. They are waiting for me at the wharf now, and I must go. All friends are burned behind me!"

"All bridges burned?"

The deep voice of Aaron Burr almost trembled. His keen eye searched the face of the young man before him.

"Every one," replied the young Virginian. "I do not know how or when I may return. Perhaps Mr. Clark or myself may come back by sea should we ever reach the sea. We can only trust to Providence."

He was bowing and extending his own hand in farewell, with polite excuses as to his haste, relieved that his last ordeal had been spared him. He turned as he felt rather than heard the approach of another, whose coming caused his heart almost to stop beating. The woman dreamed and demanded by every fiber of his being.

"Oh, not so fast, not so fast!" laughed Theodosia Alston as she came into the room, offering her hand. "I heard you talking and have been hurrying to pretty myself up for Captain Lewis. What? Were you trying to run away without ever saying goodbye to me? And how you are prettier up!"

"I was just going, yes," stammered Meriwether Lewis. "I had hoped—"

But what he had hoped he did not say. "Why might we not walk down with you to the wharf if you are so soon to go?" she demanded, her own self-control concealing any disappointment she may have felt at her cavalier reception.

"An excellent idea!" said Aaron Burr, backing his daughter's hand and trusting to her to have some plan. "A warrior must spend his last word with some woman, captain. Go on ahead, I surrender my daughter to you, and I shall follow presently to bid you a last goodbye. You said these other gentlemen were to join you there?"

Meriwether Lewis found himself walking down the narrow street of the frontier settlement, between the lines of hollyhocks and budding roses which fronted many of the little residences. It was spring. The air was soft. He was young. The woman at his side was very beautiful. So far as he could see, they were alone.

They passed along the street, turned, made their way down the rock faced bluff to the water front, but still they were alone. All St. Louis was at the farther end of the wharf waiting for a last look at the idol of the town.

Theodosia sighed. "And so Captain Lewis is going to have his way, as usual? And he was going—in spite of all—even without saying goodbye to me?"

"Yes, I would have preferred that," "Captain Lewis is mad. Look at that river! They say that when the last started last week it took them an hour to make a quarter of a mile when they struck into the Missouri. How many thousands of hours will it take to ascend to the mountains? How will you get your boats across the mountains? What cascades and rapids lie ahead? Your men will mutiny and destroy you. You cannot succeed. You will fail!"

"I thank you, madam."

"Oh, you must start now, I presume. In fact, you have started, but I want you to come back before your obstinacy has driven you too far."

"Just what do you mean?"

"Listen. You have given me no time, unkind as you are—not a moment—at an hour like this! In these unsettled times who knows what may happen? In that very tumult lies the probable success of the plan which my father and I have put before you so often. We need you to help us. When are you going to come back to us, Merne?"

He did not make any immediate sign that he had heard her speech.

"I told Shannon, my aid, to meet me here," he said at last. "He was to fetch my long sash. There are certain little articles of my equipment over yonder in the wharf shed. Would you excuse me for just a moment?"

But the words she had spoken had caught him, after all. He had been pondering—had been trying to set them aside as he unheard.

"Coming back?" he began and stopped short once more. They were now both within the shelter of the old building.

"Yes, Merne," she broke out suddenly. "When are you coming back to me, Merne?"

He stood by silent, motionless, for just a moment. It seemed to her as if he was made of stone. Then he spoke very slowly, deliberately.

"Coming back to you? And you call me by that name? Only my mother, Mr. Jefferson and Will Clark ever did so."

"Oh, still named mad! It is so hard to be kind with you! And all I have ever done—every time I have followed you in this way, each time I have humiliated myself thus. It always was only in kindness for you!"

He made no reply.

"Fate ran against us, Merne," she went on tremblingly. "We have both accepted fate. But in a woman's heart are many mansions. Is there none in a man's, in yours, for me? Can't I ask a place in a good man's heart—an innocent, clean place? Oh, think not you have had all the unhappiness in your own heart! Is all the world's misery yours? I don't want you to go away, Merne, but if you do, if you must, won't you come back? Oh, won't you, Merne?"

He stood as motionless as a statue, and fought the fight many another man has fought—the fight between man and the primitive and man the gentleman, divinely contending with impulse, blood, yearning with freedom.

It was the last fight he would ever have of her. After this, whatever had been in his mind to say to her must remain forever unsaid. Whatever was in his heart for her must be given now or never. Was it right, was it possible that this might not be?

For a moment only a carefree sound came from him, but at length he did say brokenly:

"Theodosia."

The flood of his pent nature had burst forth at last; the stern control of a military soul was gone.

In a flash he caught her in his arms, held her, kissed her, kissed her once, the imprint of soul on soul, life on life, stern, masterful, as if the time had come, the great hour for both of them, and to feel in her arms their most precious.

But he started back, his arms half spread, arrested as they had fallen away from her unprotesting body. She stood motionless, herself now a woman of stone, speechless, her face white. She tottered, trembled, looked about for some support, and as he hastened to her once more he saw the tears come.

She went without a sob, without a cry, her face white, the tears welled



He Caught Her In His Arms, Held Her, Kissed Her.

strongly from her eyes, from her soul, her hands clasped above her bosom. She did not sob. Only those blistering tears came from her soul. She wept as a child does when hurt by something it has trusted—silently, with grief too great for voice.

As for him, he stood accused and convicted of sacrifice. He had forsaken the God of his fathers, had left his own creed. He had lifted his hand to what was another's. He had stoned against the law.

Ah, too late he saw all the speciousness of those arguments of lips and the spring! He could see his kiss flaming on her lips now. Never would they cease to reproach him.

"Oh, God! What have I done! Then, I have wronged you! I never thought this could have been. How did it come?"

She did not speak, and he went on trying with his trembling hands to dry her tears.

"Forgive me, Theod. Oh, forgive me!" he was whispering. "It was not I. I do not know what it was. Something passed by, something with mighty wings. I know not what it was. I heard it. I felt it. Forgive me. It was not I myself! Oh, Theod, what have I done?"

She could not speak, could not even sob. Neither horror nor resentment was possible for her nor any protest, save the tears which welled silently, terribly.

Unable longer to endure this, Meriwether Lewis turned to leave behind him his last hope of happiness and to face alone what he now felt to be the impregnable night of his own destiny. He never knew when his hands left from Theod's in Alston's face or when he turned away. But at least he felt himself walking, forcing his head forward, his face forward.

He passed, a tall, proud man in his half savage trappings, a man in full ownership of splendid physical powers. But as he walked his feet were lead, his heart was worse than lead. And, though his face was turned away from her, he knew that always he would see what he had left—this picture of Theodosia weeping, this picture of a saint mocked, of an altar desecrated. She wept, and it was because of him.

The dumb cry of his remorse, his despair, must have struck back to where she still stood, her hands on her bosom, staring at him as he passed.

"Theod! Theod! What have I done? What have I done?"

CHAPTER XV.

Under One Flag.

WHAT do you bring, O mighty river—what tidings do you carry from the great mountains yonder in the unknown land?

In what region grew this great pine which sways with you to the sea? What far lands reared this heavy trunk, which slinks at last, to be buried in the sands?

What jewels lie under your flood? What rich minerals float impalpably in your tawny waters? Across what wide prairies did you come, among what hills, through what vast forests? How long, great river, was your journey, sufficient to afford so tremendous a gathering of the waters?

A hundred years ago the great Missouri made no answer to these questions. It was open highway only for those who dared.

The flag which floated over the last stockade of Spain, the farthest outpost of France, now was advancing step by step, inch by inch, up the giant flood of the Missouri, borne on the flagship of a flotilla consisting of one fatboat and two skiffs, carrying an army whose guns were one swivel piece and thirty rifles.

When sail and oar and swivel pole proved unavailing the men were out and overboard, running the banks with the cordelle. As they labored thus on the line, like so many yoked cattle, using each ounce of weight and straining muscle to hold the heavy boat against the current, snags would catch the line, snags would foul it, trees growing close to the bank's edge would arrest it. Sometimes the great boat, swinging sideways in the current in spite of the last art of the stern-men, would ram the line like a tense fiddle string, flapping the men like so many leaves from their footing and casting them into the river, to emerge as best they might.

Cruzatte, Labadie, Drouillard, all the French voyageurs with the Indians

French patience smiled and sweated their way through. The New Englanders grew grim; the Kentuckians fumed and swore. But little by little, inch by inch, creeping, creeping, paying the toll exacted, they went on day by day, leaving the old world behind them, morning by morning advancing farther into the new.

The sun blistered them by day, clouds of pests tormented them by night, insatiable howlers threatened them both night and day, but they went on.

The immensity of the river itself was an appalling thing. Its bends swept miles long in giant arcs. But bend after bend they spanned, bar after bar they skirted, bank after bank they conquered, and went on.

On ahead somewhere lay the powerful Sioux nation, dumb and dread of all the traders who had ever passed up the Missouri. Dorian, the Indian interpreter of the exploring party, married among them, admitted that even he could not tell what the Sioux might do.

The expedition struck camp at last high up on the great river, in the country of the Yanktonnais. The Sioux long had marked its coming and were ready for its landing. Their signal fires called in the villages to meet the hosts of the white men.

They came riding down in bands, whooping and shouting, painted and half naked, well armed—splendid savages, fearing no man, proud, capricious, bloodthirsty. They were curious as to the errand of these new men who came carrying a new flag, these men who could make the thunder speak. For now the heavy piece on the bow of the great barge spoke in no uncertain terms, so that its echoes ran back along the river shores. No such boat, no such gun as this, had ever been seen in that country before.

"Tell them to make a council, Dorian," said Lewis. "Say that only real chiefs must come, for we will not treat with any but their head men. If they wish to see us soon let them come to our village here."

"You are chiefs?" said Dorian. "Have I not seen it? I will tell them so."

But Dorian had been gone but a short time when he came hurrying back from the Indian village.

"The runners say plenty buffalo close by," he reported. "The chief, he'll call the people to hunt the buffalo!"

William Clark turned to his companion.

"You hear that, Merne?" said he. "Why should we not go also?"

"Agreed!" said Meriwether Lewis. "But stay! I have a thought. We will go as they go and hunt as they do. To impress an Indian best him at his own game. You and I must ride this day, Will!"

"Yes, and without saddles too. Very well, I learned that of my brother, who learned it of the Indians themselves. And I know you and I both can shoot the bow as well as most Indians—that was part of our early education. I might better have been in school some times when I was learning the bow."

"Dorian," said Lewis to the interpreter, "go back to the village and tell their chief to send two bows with plenty of arrows. Tell them that we scorn to waste any powder on so small a game as the buffalo. On ahead are animals each one of which is as big as twenty buffalo—we keep our great gun for those. As for buffalo, we kill them as the Indians do—with the bow and with the spear!"

Swift and wide spread the word among the Sioux that the white chiefs would run the buffalo with their own warriors. Exclamations of amusement, surprise, satisfaction, were heard. The white men should see how the Sioux could ride. But Weucha, the head man, sent a messenger with two bows and plenty of arrows—short, keen pointed, arrows, suitable for the buffalo hunt when driven by the stiff bows of the Sioux.

"Strip, Will!" said Meriwether Lewis. "If we ride as savages it must be in full keeping."

They did strip to the waist, as the savages always did when running the buffalo—sternest of all savage sport or labor and one of the boldest games ever played by man, red or white. Clad only in leggings and moccasins, their long hair tied in firm cues, when Weucha met them he exclaimed in admiration. The village turned out in wonder to see these two men whose skins were white, whose hair was not black, but some strange new color.

"I see that you are chiefs!" exclaimed Weucha. "You have many colors, and your medicine is strong. Take, then, these two horses of mine. They are good runners for buffalo. Perhaps yours are not so fast." Thus Dorian interpreted.

That the young men were riders they now proved, for they mounted alone, barebacked, and managed to control their mounts with nothing but the twisted hide rope about the lower jaw, the only bridge known among the tribes of the great plains.

The riders now passed down the village street, marshalling all the riders for the chase. Weucha gave the signal to advance, himself riding at the head of the cavalcade, with the two white captives at his side—a picture such as any painter might have envied.

Others of the expedition followed on as might be. They all rode quietly at first, with no outcry, no sound save the steady tramp of the horses.

Their course was laid back into the prairie for a mile or two before a halt was called. Then the chief disposed his forces. The herd was supposed to be not far away, beyond a low rim of hills. On this side the men were ranged in line. A blanket waved from a point visible to all was to be the signal for the charge.

A shout came from the far edge of the restless ranks. A half naked rider waved a blanket. With shrill shouts the entire line broke at top speed for the ridge.

Neither of the two young Americans had ever executed in the sport of running the buffalo, yet now the excitement of the scene caused both to forget all else. They urged on their horses, mingling with the savage riders.

The buffalo had been feeding less than a quarter of a mile away. The whole was favorable, and they had not yet got scent of the approach, but now, as the line of horsemen broke across the crest, the herd streamed out and away from them—huge, formidable creatures, with shaggy heads held low; their vast bulk making them seem almost like prehistoric things. The dust of their going arose in a blinding cloud, the thunder of their hoofs left inaudible even the shrill cries of the riding warriors as they closed in.

The chase passed outward into an open plain, which lay white in alkali. In a few moments the swift horses had carried the best of the riders deep into the dust cloud which arose. Each man followed some chosen animal, doing his best to keep it in sight as the herd plowed onward in the blinding dust.

Here and there the vast, solid surface of a sea of rolling backs could be glimpsed. Again an opening into it might be seen close at hand. It was bold work, and any who engaged in it took his chances.

Lewis found his horse, the black runner that Weucha had given him, as swift as the best, and able to lay him promptly alongside his quarry. At a distance of a few feet he drew back the shaggy string of the tough Sioux bow, gripping his horse with his knees, swaying his body out to the bow, as he well knew how. The shaft, discharged at a distance of but half a dozen feet, sank home with a soft zut. The stricken animal swayed quickly toward him, but his wary horse leaped aside and went on. Such as the work had been, it was done for that buffalo at least, and Lewis knew that he had caught the trick.

The black runner singled out another and yet another, and again and again

Again and Again Lewis Shot Until His Arrows Were Exhausted.

Lewis shot, until at last, his arrows nearly exhausted, after two or three miles of mad speed, he pulled out of the herd and waited.

In the white dust cloud, lifted now and then, he could see Indian forms swaying, heading forward, playing their weapons. Somewhere in the midst of it, out in the rack of hoof and horn, his friend was riding, forgetting all else but the excitement of the chase. What if accident had befallen either of them? Lewis could not avoid asking himself that question.

Now the riders edged through the herd, outward, around its flank—turned it, were crowding it back, milling and confused. Out of the dust emerged two figures, naked, leaning forward to the leaping of their horses. One was an Indian, his black locks flowing, his eyes gleaming, his hand flogging his horse as he rode. The other was a white man, his tall white body splashed with blood, his long red hair, broken from his one, on his shoulders.

The two were pursuing the same animal, a young bull which thus far had kept his distance some fifty yards or so ahead. But as Lewis looked both riders urged their horses to yet more speed. The plaid of William Clark, well ridden, sprang away in advance and laid him alongside of the quarry. Lewis himself saw the poised spear, saw it plunge, saw the buffalo stumble in its stride and saw his companion pass on, whooping in exultation at Weucha, who came up an instant later, defeated, but grinning and offering his hand.

Weucha, who came up to Lewis after magnificently shaking the hand of William Clark, peered with curiosity into Lewis' almost empty quiver. He smiled again, for that the white man had ridden well was obvious enough. He called a young man to him, showed him the arrow mark and sent him back to see how many of the dead buffalo showed arrows with similar marks.

In time the messenger came back carrying a shaft of arrows. Grinning, he held up the signs of two hands.

"Tell him that is nothing, Dorian," said Lewis. "We could have killed many more if we had wished. We see that the Sioux can ride. Now let us see if they can talk at the council fire."

The two leaders listened to their own encouragement to remove all traces of the hunt. An hour later they emerged from their tents clad as officers of the army, in cocked hat and full uniform, with sword at side.

With the fall of the sun the drums sounded in the Indian village. The riders passed along the street, sun-mooring also the chiefs to the council lodge. Here the headmen of the village gathered, sitting about the little fire, the eyes of the riders on a forked stick before them, waiting for the arrival of the white chiefs, who could make the thunder come and who, more over, could ride stripped and strike the buffalo even as the Sioux.

The white leaders were in no haste to show themselves. They demanded the full dignity of their station but

they came at last, their own drum beating as they marched at the head of their men, all of whom were in uniform.

Meriwether Lewis took the flag from the standard bearer as they reached the door of the council lodge and thrust the staff into the soil, so that it stood erect beside the lance and shield of Weucha, chief of the Yanktonnais. Then, leaving their own men on guard without, the two white chiefs stepped into the lodge and, with not too much attention to the chiefs sitting and waiting for them, took their own places in the seat of honor. They removed their hats, shook free their hair, which had been loosened from the curls. And so, in dignified silence, not looking about them, they sat, their long legs spread out on their shoulders.

Exclamations of excitement broke even from the dignified Sioux chiefs. Clearly the appearance and the conduct of the two officers had made a good impression. The circle eyed them with respect.

At length Meriwether Lewis, holding in his hand the great peace pipe that he had brought, arose.

"Weucha," said he, Dorian interpreting for him, "you are headman of the Yanktonnais. I offer you this pipe. Let us smoke. We are at peace. We are children of the Great Father, and I do not bring war. I have put a flag outside the lodge. It is your flag. You must keep it. Each night you must take it down, roll it up and put it in a parkie, so that it will not be torn or soiled. Whenever you have a great feast or meet other peoples let it fly at your door. It is because you are a chief that I give you this flag. I have one to the Omahas, another to the Otoes. Let there be no more war between you. You are under one flag now."

"I give you this medal, Weucha, this picture on white metal. See! It has the picture of the Great Father himself, my chief, who lives where the sun rises. I also give you this writing, where I have made my sign and where the red headed chief, my brother, has made his sign. Keep these things, so that any one who comes here may know that you are our friends, that you are the children of the Great Father."

"Weucha, they told us that the Sioux were bad in heart, that they would say we could not go up the river. Our Great Father has sent us up the river, and we must go. Tomorrow our boats must go on their course. If the Great Father has such medicine as this I give you do you think we could go back to him and say the Sioux would not let us pass? You have seen that we are not afraid, that we are chiefs—we can do what you can do. Can you do what we can? Can you make the thunder come? Are any of your men able to strike the eye of a deer, the head of a grouse, at fifty paces with the rifle? All of my men can do that."

"I give you these presents—these two coats for your great men, these hats also, such as we wear, because you are our brothers and are chiefs. A little powder, a few bullets, I give you, because we think you want them. I give you a little tobacco for your pipes. If my words sound good in your ears I will send a talking paper to the Great Father and tell him that you are his children."

Deep throated exclamations of approval met this speech. Weucha took the pipe. He arose himself, a tall and powerful man, splendidly clad in savage fashion, and spoke as the brave leader that he also was. He pledged the loyalty of the Sioux and the freedom of the river.

"I give you the horse you rode this morning," said Weucha to Lewis, "the black runner. To you, red haired chief, I give the white and black horse that you rode. It is well that chiefs like you should have good horses."

"Tomorrow our people will go a little way with you up the river. We want you for our friends, for we know your medicine is strong. We know that when we show this flag to other tribes—to the Otoes, the Omahas, the Osages—they will fall on the ground and knock their heads on the ground, as the black man did when the red headed chief raised it above him."

"The Great Father has sent us two chiefs who are young, but very wise. They can strike the buffalo. They can speak at the council. Weucha, the Yanktonnais, says that they may go on. We know you will not lose the trail. We know that you will come back. You are chiefs!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ENTIRELY TOO FAMILIAR.

The Man Intended to Be Politic, but He Courted Disaster.

It was considered surprising that the wife of the man who was putting up the new palace should have asked for a new foreman. But she did, and it was no more than the duty of the architect to obey. So a new superintendent reported the next morning.

One of the architects had the courage to ask the august lady what had happened, since the former superintendent of the job, which was easily the most important the firm had, was known to be polite and courteous always. It seemed, according to the lady, that he had been "familiar."

"Familiar!" repeated his employer in frankly expressed astonishment.

There was no further explanation offered, so it was to the offending superintendent that his employer turned.

"All I can think of," the superintendent said, "is the fact that I asked how the children were. Word came down one morning that Mrs. X. could not see me because the children were ill. When she did appear the next day all I said was I hoped the children were better. I guess from the way she frowned up it must have been that."

And later investigation showed that the lady's majesty had consulted in just that inquiry after the children.—New York Sun.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the dread diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if those diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **Now 50 Cent Bins** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rensselaer, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for all Bladder or Urinary Troubles of the Kidneys, etc.



—Goldsmith in Boston Globe.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FALL RIVER LINE.

New York

Lv. Fall River, daily, 3.15 p. m.
Lv. Newport, daily, 5.45 p. m.

Palatial STEAMERS
PROVIDENCE PLYMOUTH
Orchestra on each

Fare, \$2.25

Wickford Line STEAMER GENERAL.

Week Days.

Lv.	Due	Lv.	Due
Newport (10 a.m.)	New York (10 a.m.)	Newport (10 a.m.)	New York (10 a.m.)
10 a.m.	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
11 a.m.	12 p.m.	11 a.m.	12 p.m.
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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, April 21, 1917



A daily proclamation from the President is now taken as a matter of course.

Everybody is going to have a garden this year, and raise all the family wants to eat. This sounds well, but the result of amateur farming has generally put the balance on the wrong side.

People these days seem to see visions and dream dreams. It is a pretty dull day when the spectro of the German U-boat ravaging the coast is not thrown on the screen. A daily scare helps keep things lively.

Three weeks from next Wednesday, May 14th, is Rhode Island Independence day. Commissioner Langer has gotten out a fine program for the proper observance of the day in the public schools.

Too much economy is a detriment to business. The prices are high, but not a few can remember the days of the Civil War when they were much higher than they are now, yet we lived through them and the country was prosperous.

The espionage bill now before Congress is one of the most drastic measures ever attempted to be passed. It will not be safe for anyone to criticize anything or anybody in reference to the war. The President is given the most autocratic power ever experienced by any monarch even in Europe.

Admiral Jellicoe, the first lord of the British Navy thinks this country is in no danger from German submarines, unless they have a base to operate from on this side, the damage they can do is negligible. In that he is right. This country has little or nothing to fear from these sea wasps. Our navy and our thousands of supplementary crafts ought to have no trouble in defending our coast.

The President is determined to force a draft on this country to furnish men to help fight the European war. This is entirely wrong. During the Civil War no draft was ordered till after more than a million men had volunteered. We believe that all our men are needed at home for defense of our country. If any wish to follow Roosevelt's example to offer their services to the allies let them go, but send no unwilling men.

General Assembly

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close on Wednesday evening, a little before midnight, running over only one day beyond the sixty allowed by law. Considerable business of more or less importance has been passed, and much other matter was allowed to die in committees. The last day of the session was as usual a rather strenuous one, the two houses differing on some important matters and committees of conference being called upon to settle the disputes. The usual resolutions of felicitation and courteous addresses by presiding officers were made in both houses.

The session of 1917 will not go down into history as one of any great importance except from the point of view of the Suffrage workers. The act allowing women to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the United States was passed in concurrence and was signed by the Governor on Wednesday, thus bringing the first victory to the women after many years of work. Many times in the past, the bill has passed one house, only to be killed in the other, but this year concurrent action was secured. In the House many attempts were made to kill the bill and to tack on amendments but they were unsuccessful. A number of members of both branches who voted for the bill were at heart opposed to it, but were bound to support it for various reasons.

Some important corporation measures were passed during the session, including the granting of the right of eminent domain to the Rhode Island Power Transmission Company and the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, both bills being considerably amended. Neither will affect Newport much.

The German situation has brought out a number of war measures, most of which were passed with little partisan action, except that the Democrats endeavored to steal a march on the Republicans by getting them in first. The Pawtucket police commission bill, which was passed by both houses, was vetoed by the Governor and no attempt was made to pass it over the veto although the members were sounded a little as to the possibility of so doing. The three-cent road tax bill was re-enacted this year in the face of selfish opposition from the city of Providence, and thus gives money much needed for the repair and improvement of the State roads. It is now up to the Newport County member of the State Board of Roads to see that this section gets its share of the money so that the horrible conditions between Newport and the Stone Bridge may be corrected. A good start was made last year, and

there is no reason why the entire remaining sections should not be rebuilt this year. This is one of the most important highways in the state, and should take precedence over isolated roads for private convenience.

Representative Levy of Newport has been successful in securing the passage of his resolution for a commission to make plans for a new Court House in Newport. Although the bond issue for the erection of the Court House was not authorized at this session, it is expected that that will come soon; or in other words a trade can be made with the city of Providence for an exchange of support as soon as Providence is ready for her new Court House.

Aside from this little of direct interest to Newport has been passed by the Legislature. Practically all of the enabling acts asked for by the city have been passed, these including bond issues for improvements of Bath road, sidewalks, etc., as well as several amendments to the laws regarding officers of the fire and police departments. The bills for aid to the Newport Artillery died in the House finance committee.

Senator Norman has completed his first session in the Senate, and although he has differed from the majority on various measures he has made friends by his fearlessness, his ability and his unquestioned integrity. He fought on the floor of the Senate the Pawtucket police commission act which was later vetoed by the Governor, and he made a strenuous effort to bring out of committee his act to prevent members of the General Assembly from being eligible to election for salaried offices. On the last day of the session he secured a majority vote in favor of this action, all the Democrats and a number of the leading Republicans including the Lieutenant Governor voting with him, but to take a bill from a committee requires a two-thirds vote.

Board of Aldermen

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was not a very long one, the business being largely of a routine nature. Bids were opened for gas street lighting on the expiration of the present contract, there being two bidders represented—the Cleveland Vapor Light Company and the Public Lighting Service Corporation of New York. On account of the complexity of the figures, they were referred to the city clerk to tabulate and will be acted upon later. In the meantime both companies are placing sample lights near the City Hall. A petition for a circus license for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show for Saturday, June 2, was refused, the board being opposed to a circus on a Saturday. The appointment of 14 more members of the Newport Constabulary as special policemen was confirmed. Many routine matters were disposed of.

Washington Gossip.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

New Pension Rates Proposed

Washington, April 18.—No member of Congress has more liberal views regarding the treatment of our old soldiers than Representative George P. Darrow of Pennsylvania. On the opening day of the special session Mr. Darrow introduced a bill providing pensions for persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, ranging from \$55 per month for the loss of a hand or foot to \$150 per month for the loss of both arms or both legs. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and Mr. Darrow will do his utmost to secure favorable action on it. That his efforts in behalf of the veterans meet with the approval of his constituents is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Darrow was re-elected to the present Congress by a majority of over 30,000, more than twice the vote of his opponent.

Lenroot Condemns Partisanship

Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, in his able speech seconding the nomination of Hon. James R. Mann for Speaker of the House, took occasion to call attention to the petty politics continually being played by the President in the present national crisis. "No Republican in the Senate or in the House," said Mr. Lenroot, "has been, so far as I can ascertain, consulted upon the greatest questions that this country has been confronted with for more than half a century." In spite of the fact that Republicans are vigorously upholding the President in his attitude on the German situation, their advice is scorned at the White House in matters which ought not to involve the slightest partisanship. The policy of the Administration was exemplified in the case of Gen. Leonard Wood, former Chief of Staff, and perhaps the ablest officer in the Army, who was ordered from his command at New York to the comparatively insignificant post at Charleston, South Carolina. It is understood that this action was one of the results of Gen. Wood's permitting Col. Roosevelt to speak at the Plattsburg encampment some months ago.

A Wise Land Law

According to Congressman Moses P. Kirkaid of Nebraska, its author, no other public land law has attained greater popularity in the region which it affected than the Act of April 28, 1914, enlarging the arid land homestead in western Nebraska to 640 acres. Previous to its enactment the population of that region was gradually diminishing, and the effect of that law was to immediately change that condition to a rapidly increasing population. In the small towns the lumber yards and hotels, which had been closed, again opened; the number of schools was increased, and the high standard of the Nebraska public schools, which Mr. Kirkaid asserts, is second to none in the Union, was extended to the western part of the State. "An abundant harvest is being reaped," says Representative Kirkaid, "from the operation of the law our Congress was wise enough to pass thirteen years ago."

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

POMONA GRANGE MEETING

Newport County Pomona Grange was entertained Tuesday at the April meeting by Aquidneck Grange at the town hall, the sessions opening soon after 8 o'clock. Worthy Master Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Tiverton presided. Reports were made from five of the six County Granges and also from Roger Williams Grange and Providence County Pomona by their master Addison S. Howe of Riverside, one of the speakers of the day.

Following the business, Current Events were presented by Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham, and there was a roll call, the members responding by giving the place of their birth and a bit of the town's history. The evening program included an address by Mr. H. H. Hovey upon "The Grange—A rare opportunity for the progressive thinker and worker, and a school for all." In conclusion, Mr. Hovey, who is a dramatic reader, gave "In Memory of Lafayette," "Fifteen Minutes with the Secretary," followed, and Mr. Fred P. Webber led a discussion, "Our duty as Grangers to help the rural schools." The main speakers were Mrs. Lucy M. Phinney, a teacher from Portsmouth, Mrs. Wilcox, supt. of Tiverton schools, Mr. Wm. S. Slocum, a former teacher, Mrs. Peckham of the Middletown school committee and others.

By invitation of the Master and Mrs. Wm. M. Hughes, chairman of the Pomona's Red Cross Auxiliary, Rev. Everett P. Smith gave a talk upon the need of ably sustaining the Red Cross Society. Mrs. Hughes had a quantity of work and many members sewed throughout the afternoon. The evening's program further included a piano number by Mrs. Jesse Durfee, readings by Mr. Webber, and a discussion of the trials of various professions. In closing the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the flag salute given. The May meeting will be held at Jamestown.

WARD-BROWN

A number of relatives from Middletown attended on Wednesday the marriage of Clifton Berkeley Ward, Town Treasurer of Middletown, and the only son of Mrs. Charles H. Ward, to Miss Agnes Gertrude Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Brown of Pawtucket. The wedding was solemnized at the Central Congregational Church, Providence, and was a very quiet affair, no invitations having been issued. Mrs. Ward was a student at Pembroke when Mr. Ward was attending Brown University. After a short wedding trip they will reside at the Ward Farm, Turner's Road.

SMITH-HAZARD

The marriage of Miss Orrel Francis Hazard, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazard, to Mr. John Howard Smith, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton G. Smith, was very quietly solemnized on Tuesday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. George W. Manning. Owing to the illness of the bride's sister, and her grandfather, Mr. Alfred Hazard, only the groom's parents and an intimate friend, Miss Nellie Peabody, were present. The bride wore a blue suit with blue hat and had a large corsage bouquet of pink sweet peas and ferns.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, after a short wedding trip to Boston, will be guests at the Smith bungalow for a few weeks, after which they will reside at the James Barker Farm near the Berkeley Memorial Chapel.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the school committee on Monday evening, organization was effected by the election of Fred P. Webber as chairman and Joel Peckham as superintendent and clerk. Credentials were received from the 2 newly elected members Joel Peckham and G. Alvin Simmons. The following sub-committees were appointed to have charge of the various schools: Wetherbee, Charles H. Ward, Wyatt, Mr. Webber, Oliphant, Mr. Simmons, Paradise and Paradise, Joel Peckham, Peabody and Peabody Annex, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.

It was voted to hold the regular meetings on the third Monday evening of each school month, the same as last year.

Much sympathy was expressed for Supt. Peckham whose only brother, Mr. J. Overton Chowles Peckham of Portsmouth was fatally injured that afternoon in a runaway accident.

AQUIDNECK GRANGE

The third and fourth degrees were administered to a class of 15 at the last meeting of Aquidneck Grange and a supper was served. At the meeting next Thursday evening at the Town Hall, Dr. W. C. Stoddard of Newport will entertain the members with a sleight of hand performance.

Active work has been commenced at the site of the new schoolhouse on Green End Ave. Contractor Jethro J. Peckham intends to push the work as rapidly as possible. Dirt has been removed the past week for the cellar.

Professor and Mrs. Roy Bristol Cooley of Rhode Island College, are receiving congratulations on the birth of twins, a boy and a girl, on April 13. Mrs. Cooley as Miss Jennie E. Koehler, made many friends here while conducting domestic science classes in the winter and spring of 1914 and 1915.

The preacher on Sunday last at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel was Rev. George Hazard of Manchester, N. H., a relative of Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee, who officiated.

Rev. Everett P. Smith of the Church of the Holy Cross, supplied Sunday evening for Rev. Robert Downing at the Christian Church.

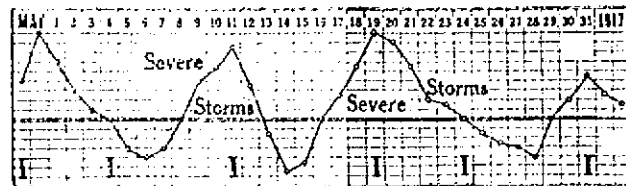
An exhibition drill by 20 students from St. Georges School, comprising two squads under Major Wallace T. Orr, was given Monday evening at 8 o'clock before the Middletown Constabulary at their weekly meeting at the town hall.

Wants Water Power Legislation

Congressman William L. La Follette, of Washington, was greatly disappointed that the last Congress failed to pass the Federal water power bill, and hopes that he will get an opportunity to support a similar measure during the present session. His State is credited by the Department of the Interior with having over ten million horse power in its water falls, awaiting development, or about one-fourth the power in the whole country. While Mr. La Follette has not convinced himself that the attempted legislation would have proved an entire success, he nevertheless is strongly in favor of giving it a trial.

The Pater—"I never told lies when I was a boy."
The Kiddie—"When did you begin, Dad?"—Puck.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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May 1917.

May temperatures will average from about to below normal. As a general average, east of Rockies, rainfall will be less than usual. Considerably more rain in eastern cotton states than in sections farther west. Gradual decrease in rain from southeastern U. S. westward to crest of Rockies.

In northern grain sections less rain in eastern parts than in southeastern U. S. Decreasing rains from eastern Canada and New England states westward to crest of Rockies. Best crop weather and best crops, to end of May, in all eastern sections than in sections lying between meridian 90 and crest of Rockies.

West of Rocky crest better crop prospects are promised to end of May on account of moisture now in the soil and snow on the ground.

Northern Europe will get too much rain during May, while southern Europe will get good crop weather. Heavy rains of northern Europe will be good for the grasses and not bad for corn.

Most severe storms of May will be during the five days centering on 21, and next most severe during five days centering on 8. Heaviest rains will occur within those two dates and frosts will reach farthest south immediately following them, particularly where the rains fall. Most rain is expected east of meridian 90.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 19 to 23, warm wave 19 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25. Severe storms were predicted to result from this disturbance, with some heavy rains in sections east of meridian 90 and followed by a cold wave that will carry frosts further south than usual.

We can not now determine how much of the drought-stricken country between meridian 90 and crest of Rockies will get relief from this great storm period, but we are expecting some relief.

We predicted that, beginning with December, 1916, precipitation would go to Alaska and the northern Rockies, causing deep snows there and leaving large portions of the middle west without sufficient rain. Ten months ago we predicted that drought would ruin the crops of South America. On March 21 we sent out special private letters to grain dealers advising them to buy the September delivery of the coming wheat crop. At this writing, April 21, they have profits of about 23 cents a bushel. We gave, as our reasons for buying, our belief that the April drought would continue to damage winter wheat.

Millions of acres of wheat must now be plowed up and planted to some other grain. Many subscribers of this paper—no others—now have our private advice about the character of coming weather and they know our ideas about the kind of crops to plant and sow in place of the plowed up wheat.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies near close of 23, plains sections 25, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys, 30, eastern

"The Man with the Hoe."

If you can't add to the man strength of the army, add to its food supply: The hoe is just as important as the gun. If you have lost the fire of youth; if you have a dependent family and hesitate to respond to the first call, do the next best thing and make two blades of grass grow where formerly but one flourished. Congress has authorized an army of 2,000,000 men. The energetic application of 2,000,000 hoes to the back of Mother Nature will help to feed these soldiers.

The prime requisites of our army boys, their bill of fare, are wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, onions, and meat. We are not overstocked in any of these foods today. If you have a back yard that will grow anything edible, you should spade it up this spring. Instead of roses, grow cabbages; instead of sweet peas, plant beans. Every stay-at-home stomach that is lined with "garden sass" of its owner's raising will make that much less demand on the supply that should go to our soldiers and our allies.

During the 31 months of war, from August 1, 1914, to February 28, 1917, we exported \$2,613,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, over ninety per cent of which went to the belligerents. When history comes to be written from an economic standpoint it will be found that the can of "Made in America" beefsteak tucked away in Tommy Atkins, "Little Mary," and Frenchy's ragout Amercaine had considerable to do with that stand they made at the Marne, and that drive they accomplished in the Somme.

There are millions of acres of land in this country lying idle. All of it will grow something. The Chinese will grow enough garden truck on a patch of ground no bigger than a Turkish prayer rug to feed his family. We ought to Chinify our land while the war is on. It is a duty which we owe to our army, our democracy, our country, and our God. Go to the tool shed and get out the trusty hoe!

German losses.

The German casualties reported in the German official casualty lists in March show that 54,803 men were killed, died of wounds or sickness, or were made prisoners or are missing, according to a statement just made public. The tabulated statement follows.

Killed or died of wounds	10,863
Died of sickness	2,679
Prisoners or missing	6,247
Wounded	35,014

The statement says that these casualties, added to those reported previously bring the total given in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to 4,180,966, tabulated as follows:

Killed or died of wounds	969,709
Died of sickness	63,929
Prisoners or missing	512,858
Wounded	2,640,428

DECLARES NEED IS IMPERATIVE

Wilson Tells Why Selective

Draft Bill Should Pass

IT OBVIATES WRONG CHOICE

Only Men Who Could Best Be Spared From Other Activities Would Be Selected For Army Service—Leaves Place For Volunteers—Slackers Cannot Dodge by Marrying

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson sent a letter to Representative Helvering of Kansas explaining and strongly supporting the administration's army bill with its selective conscription plan. The letter indicated the purpose of the administration to insist upon enactment of the measure vigorously. It follows:

"I welcome the inquiry of your letter of April 19, because I have realized the truth of what you say from my own observations, namely, that what is meant to be understood by the selective draft is not generally understood throughout this country.

"Our object is a mobilization of all the productive and active forces in the nation and their development to the highest point of co-operation and efficiency, and the idea of the selective draft is that those should be chosen for service in the army who can be most readily spared from the prosecution of the other activities which the country must engage in and to which it must devote a great deal of its best energy and capacity.

"The volunteer system does not do this. When men choose themselves they sometimes choose without due regard to their other responsibilities. Men may come from the farms or from the mines or from the factories or centres of business who ought not to come, but ought to stand back of the armies in the field and see that they get everything that they need and that the people of the country are sustained in the meantime.

"The principle of the selective draft, in short, has at its heart this idea, that there is a universal obligation to serve and that a public authority should choose those upon whom the obligation of military service shall rest and also, in a sense, choose those who shall do the rest of the nation's work.

"The bill, if adopted, will do more, I believe, than any other single instrumentality to create the impression of universal service in the army and out of it, and, properly administered, will be a great stimulation.

"Those who feel that we are turning away altogether from the voluntary principle seem to forget that some 600,000 men will be needed to fill the ranks of the regular army and the National Guard, and that a very great field of individual enthusiasm lies there wide open.

The president and administration leaders in congress are confident of the ultimate enactment of the army bill without material changes. The fight probably will begin in the senate, where the bill will be taken up as soon as the espionage measure is disposed of.

Men of military age who have married since a state of war against Germany was declared will not escape their obligation of military service under a war department policy formally announced. The department's statement follows:

"The war department announces that all men married since the outbreak of war will be treated upon the same basis as unmarried men, in so far as their military obligations are concerned. It is desired that the utmost publicity be given by the press to this announcement."

The department was moved to take this action in order that all men should understand exactly what is contemplated in the organization of an army to fight Germany.

It was desired that there should arise no question of slackers upon the score of marriages contracted since the outbreak of the war, with the possible construction that the marriage in any case was hastened in order that military duty might be evaded.

WARNING ON TREASON

Resident Aliens Reminded They Owe Allegiance to United States

Washington, April 17.—All persons in the United States, citizens and aliens, are warned in a proclamation issued by President Wilson that treasonable acts or attempts to shield those committing such acts will be vigorously prosecuted by the government.

The proclamation defines treason, citing statutes, provision of the constitution and decisions of the courts, and declares that the acts described will be regarded as treasonable whether committed within the borders of the United States or elsewhere.

Far reaching importance attaches to the direction of the warning to aliens as well as citizens and allegiance to the United States, and therefore are equally subject to the laws against treason and like crimes.

At war the United States is in a very different position from a neutral. From a neutral now, may be said to be a belligerent. Not only are conscripts themselves subject to heavy penalties, but anyone, even a German resident, who has knowledge of treasonable acts is liable to

Present Need of Checks and Balances

The founders of this government wisely provided a system of checks and balances. In order to prevent autocracy, the legislative power was placed in a separate body. In order to guard against hasty action, the legislative branch was divided into two houses, the agreement of both being necessary. In addition to that, it was provided that the Executive shall have an opportunity to veto an act before it becomes effective. These were wise provisions, and the need of them was never more manifest than when the nation is participating in the greatest war in history. For that very reason it is of utmost importance that Congress should establish a special committee to represent that branch of the government in matters pertaining to war policies. All wisdom is not concentrated in the War and Navy Departments. Congress must provide the money and authorize the recruiting of men for the prosecution of the war, and, therefore, it should provide a committee, composed of its ablest members, to keep in close touch with the war situation, whether Congress be in session or not, so that the country shall have the benefit of constant cooperation between the executive and legislative branches.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, MARCH 1917.

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High tide	Water level
21 Sat	6:35	6:34	sets	1:04	7:27
22 Sun	6:31	6:34	8:17	7:31	8:11
23 Mon	6:28	6:35	9:21	8:37	8:50
24 Tues	6:24	6:36	10:11	9:21	9:16
25 Wed	6:20	6:37	11:11	10:13	9:28
26 Thur	6:15	6:38	12:12	11:01	9:37
27 Fri	6:12	6:40	moons	12:01	9:41
Full Moon April 7			3:00m. Morning		
Moon's last Apr 14			3:12m. Evening		
New Moon April 21			3:01m. Morning		
First cr. April 29			12:25m. Morning		

Deaths.

Suddenly, in this city, 15th inst., Miss Agnes M. Moore.
In this city, 15th inst., Elizabeth Dennis, daughter of the late William D. and Anne D. Alger.
In this city, 15th inst., Catherine C., widow of Thomas O'Brien.
In this city, 15th inst., infant daughter of Elizabeth and John Kelly.
In this city, 15th inst., Thomas Donahue.
In this city, April 19, Elizabeth, daughter of Margaret and Edward McElroy, wife of John J. Sullivan.
In Portsmouth, 18th inst., John Overton Peckham, in his 61st year.
In Tiverton, 17th inst., Sarah M., widow of George W. Carr, in her 75th year.
In Tiverton, 17th inst., Mary M., widow of Luther W. Wilcox, in her 78th year.
At his residence in Philadelphia, April 14, 1917, John G. Johnson.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons having in their States, away from Newport, any building information for their selves or friends regarding the houses, farms, sites and undeveloped lands, or for sale or building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency is established in the best of a Commission of deeds for the principal States and is a reliable authority. He is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Agents and is a member of the Rhode Island Real Estate Association.

CAPITAL AWAITS EUROPE'S LEADERS

War Chiefs of Allied Powers to Confer Here.

OUR NAVY CO-OPERATING

Relieves British and French Fleet From Patrol Duty on This Side of the Atlantic—Other Interesting Gossip That Is Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Washington.—[Special Correspondence.]—The capital of the United States will soon be the scene of the greatest war conference the world has ever known. Representatives from England and France are on their way here to confer with our military chiefs and munition makers.

A joint war council has already been held by representatives of the naval forces of the United States, Great Britain and France. Announcement of it was limited to the statement of Secretary Daniels that it was devoted to the discussion of plans for the active participation of this country in the supreme effort to end German submarine depredations.

To Aid Allies' Recruiting.

Another development connected with the plans of this government to assist in every possible way the European nations at war with Germany was the preparation of a bill to permit them to recruit their nationals now residing in the United States.

This permission, which, it is understood, has been asked by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, is to be accomplished by an amendment to the penal laws prohibiting recruiting among citizens of other countries so as to exempt the citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war.

There is a strong probability of a proclamation by President Wilson placing the country and its possessions under martial law as a necessary step toward the suppression of attacks on munition plants and government property by alien enemies and to make such outrages punishable by death.

Other developments of the war situation that provoked interest but not excitement during the week were the cable reports that Germany contemplated a peace move, to be initiated by Sweden, and that the Bulgarian government has decided to hand the American minister at Sofia his passports and to recall Mr. Panaretov, its minister at Washington.

Joint Naval Council.

Of all these events the joint naval council is regarded as the most important. Representatives of the British and French admiralties have been in Washington for a week or more, but it was not until several days later that Secretary Daniels gave his permission for the publication of their arrival and the purpose of their visit.

The officials that participated in the council were the secretary of the navy, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Benson, the chief of naval operations, representing this country; Vice Admiral Browning, Captain E. G. Cheseman, Captain A. Lowndes, Lieutenant Commander A. R. J. Southley and Captain Guy Gaunt, representing the British navy, and Rear Admiral Grasset and Commander de Blaupre, representing the French admiralty.

No hard and fast plan was agreed upon as to the nature of joint naval operations between the United States and the other governments. The conference was devoted mainly to a division of the work of protecting British and American territory in the western Atlantic, including the Panama canal and the West Indies; the seeking out and destroying of German commerce raiders which have been operating in the sea lanes between Europe and the western hemisphere and the part that the naval forces of this country are to play in the extermination of submarines operating in the barred zone established by Germany in British and French waters.

Await Balfour's Arrival.

It appears to be the conclusion of the naval representatives of the European countries that the greatest service that the American navy can render at present is to relieve French and British warships of the duty of patrolling the waters of the western Atlantic and in destroying enemy commerce raiders.

The full details of naval co-operation will probably not be decided on until the arrival of the commissions from Great Britain and France, headed respectively by Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign minister, and Rene Viviani, minister of justice and former premier of France, who are expected to reach Washington within the next ten days. The government has provided accommodations for forty persons, who make up the personnel of the two commissions.

The selection of the American representatives who are to sit in the next war council to be held at Paris will probably be announced after the arrival of the foreign representatives in this country, perhaps the latter part of this week. It is the general impression that Secretary of the Treasury McAdams will be one of the officials chosen. The possibility of a proclamation of martial law throughout the country is being met by the difficulties experienced by the department of justice in ferreting out persons suspected of being connected with the attempted destruction of the Edsall house munition plant and the destruction of other plots.

Americanism From Missouri.

Secretary Daniels recently received a letter from Mrs. Mary A. Balfour, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.,

I have a son, Frank H. Schaefer, in the United States marine corps. He belongs to Company H. The last that I heard from him he was in the island of Guam.

Will you please let me know where a letter will reach him, also the name of his vessel?

I have 1901 more boys of service age and 1700 more that will soon be of age. If our country needs them for its defense you can have them all.

I know we have the best country that God ever gave any people, and it is worth fighting for if necessary. We are of German descent; but, first of all, we are AMERICANS.

This was referred to A. S. McLe-more, lieutenant colonel, assistant adjutant and inspector of the United States marine corps, who replied:

Recent acknowledgment of your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to the secretary of the navy, and in reply the post-general command and direct me to inform you that your son, Frank H. Schaefer, is at present attached to the Forty-third company, United States marines, in Guam, and any letter addressed to him there will be delivered to him.

The major general commander highly appreciates the sentiments expressed in your letter and will be glad to welcome your other sons into the marine corps.

A Message From Nivelle.

Felicitations on the entrance of the United States into the European war have just been exchanged between General Nivelle, commander in chief of the French army, and Major General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army.

In reply to a telegram of congratulation from General Nivelle, General Scott stated that "the army of the United States is eager to take its place side by side with the armies of France and the allies now fighting so nobly for democracy and the liberty of the world."

The telegrams follow:

Paris, April 8, 1917.

To the Chief of the American General Staff:

The French army has heard with the deepest emotion the noble and moving words addressed by President Wilson to the American congress.

Her joy is immense on hearing that congress has decided war with Germany. She recalls the memory of military fraternity reached more than a century ago by Lafayette and Rochambeau on American soil and which will be made still stronger on the battlefields of Europe.

She salutes the Star Spangled Banner, which she will be happy and proud to see floating soon near our flags for the triumph of right and civilization.

The French general commander in chief sends to the American general commanding in chief the expression of his cordial welcome and entire devotion.

GENERAL NIVELLE.

Washington, April 12, 1917.

General Nivelle, Commander in Chief of French Army, Paris, France:

It was with profound satisfaction that your cable message of April 8 was read, announcing the enthusiastic reception by the French army of news of the acts of the president and congress of the United States declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany. The memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau forms one of the most cherished traditions of the American people, and the army of the United States is eager to take its place side by side with the armies of France and her allies now fighting so nobly for democracy and the liberty of the world.

The American army sends you its thanks and fully reciprocates the feeling of fraternity expressed by the French army in its gracious manner through its commander in chief.

H. L. SCOTT, Major General U. S. Army, Chief of Staff.

BERLIN MAKES DENIAL.

Says There Is No U-Boat In Western Half of the Atlantic.

Berlin, April 20.—It is officially announced that there is no submarine as yet in the western part of the Atlantic. The statement follows:

"The Reuter telegram regarding an attack by a German submarine on the American destroyer Smith can be described only as a frivolous means of attributing to Germany the opening of hostilities. In fact no submarine is yet in the western half of the Atlantic."

Boston, April 20.—Marine underwriters place no credence in the reports of German submarines off the coast. Insurance rates on coastwise vessels have not been advanced.

GRANITE WALL SHAKEN

French Press on Despite New Divisions of Germans.

London, April 20.—Despite twelve new divisions (240,000 men) thrown into the battle by the Germans between Soissons and Aubervilliers on Wednesday night, the successful offensive of the French continues. The French war office announced. In this section of the front two more batteries of German artillery have been captured.

That section of von Hindenburg's granite wall which runs from Soissons to Rheims has been shaken to its foundation by the terrific blows of General Nivelle.

The French have the whip hand now and the Germans are still staggering from the great rebuff dealt to them on Monday. The French soldiers who won the first line have been relieved by fresh formations and the second phase of the battle has begun with vigor.

Millionaire to Be Cavalryman

Chicago, April 20.—Marshall Field, 2d, one of America's richest young men, arrived here from New York, set about winding up his business affairs and enlisting as a private in the First Illinois cavalry. He will draw \$15 a month. Field is 23 years old and is married.

A Real Freak Call

Hon. N. Y., April 20.—A call with two heads, eight legs and two tails, the first case of a perfect double on record among animal freaks, according to veterinarians, was born on the farm of Albert Avery.

Spanish Ministry Resigns

Madrid, April 20.—The Spanish cabinet has resigned. A crisis in the affairs of the nation may result. A break with Germany is possible. Spain has been in a state of uncertain political equilibrium for some time.

NATION'S AID IS BESOUGHT

We Must All Speak, Act and Serve Together During War

PRESIDENT MAKES APPEAL

People of Europe Must Be Fed as Well as Ourselves, Our Army and Navy—Farmers, Mechanics, Miners, Railroad Men, Merchants, Middlemen and Every Woman Should Aid Now That Supreme Test of Our Country Has Come

Washington, April 15.—In a personal appeal addressed to his fellow countrymen, President Wilson calls upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

Putting the navy on a war footing and raising a great army are the simplest part of the great tasks ahead, the president declares, and he urges all the people, with particular emphasis upon his words to the farmers, to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency. The address follows:

The Address

"The entrance of our beloved country in the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, as far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world.

"To do this great thing worthily, successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage, and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service—and self-sacrifice and self-service it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

What We Must Do

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the brilliant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

Industries Must Be Active

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thoughts and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

"The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army.

"Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will be of right and of necessity excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

A Word to Farmers

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmer of the country and to all who work on the farms. The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. "The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests of America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations.

"The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

Appeal to Southerners

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the south to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers.

"The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

Opportunity For Service

"This, let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackening of power.

Motto For Merchants

"To the merchants, let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once.

"To the miners, let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nation; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her un pardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty—as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

Itching Blisters On Baby's Head

And Face. Scalp Sore and Red. Itched so Had to Tie Hands. Hair Fell Out. Head Disfigured. Cuticura Healed in 13 Days.

"My baby had blisters break out on his head and face. His scalp was sore and red and he was very cross and fretful. The breaking out itched and kept him from sleeping, and I had to tie his hands to keep him from scratching. His hair fell out and his head was disfigured. His face was terrible.

"My niece was telling me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I bought them. He was healed in thirteen days." (Signed) Mrs. Felix Smart, 21 Seventh St., Old Town, Me., Aug. 7, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, dandruff and irritated scalps, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail, address: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston."

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you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the feast.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

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Newport, R. I.

QUARTER DAY

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 21, 1917, commence to draw interest from that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

We pay interest at 4 per cent. per annum on all amounts.

"She's fond of every kind of an animal, isn't she?"
"I don't think she cares much for her husband."—Life

Friend—I say, one of your clocks is slow and the other's fast.
Young Lawyer—Yes, I start work by the slow one and stop by the other.

Billions—A man grows old before he knows it.
Cynicus—And a woman grows old before she lets anyone else know it.—Philadelphia Record.

Obnoxious Suitor—Angling, eh? And have you caught a fish yet?
Dolly—Only one—and he looked so much like you that I threw him back.—Puck

Pa—What does the teacher say about your arithmetic work?
Willie—She said she'd rather you didn't meddle with it.—Stray Stories.

"What do you suppose made that fellow turn bank robber?"
"I suppose he thought it was a safe proposition."—Baltimore American.

\$3,401,000,000 IS INITIAL WAR COST

McAdoo Presents Estimates For Huge Budget.

FIGURES GO TO CAPITOL.

Of Sum Asked \$3,000,000,000 Is Wanted For the Army and the Remainder for the Navy—Other Interesting War Preparations and Talk Heard in Corridors of Congress.

Washington, (Special Correspondent.)—After President Wilson signed the war resolution, or even before he signed it, the United States was ready to enter the European struggle with all of its vast resources and determined to wage an aggressive warfare against German autocracy. This was shown by the request made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who asked for an immediate appropriation. His estimate call for the appropriation of \$3,401,000,000, of which the sum of \$3,400,000,000 is for the army and navy alone, while the rest is for use by other departments as collateral war expenditures.

This total of \$3,400,000,000 will enable the government to raise, organize, equip and deliver an army of 1,000,000 men during the next year, but will not pay for the employment of that force beyond June 30, 1918. It will enable the navy to raise its enlisted strength of 150,000 men and the marine corps to increase its enlisted personnel to 30,000 men, in addition to certain active operations in the war.

The total of \$3,400,000,000 is in addition to the sum of \$517,278,802 already provided for the navy's use during the next fiscal year by the naval act of March 4, 1917, and the sum of \$240,000,000 carried by the army appropriation bill which passed the house.

Hastening War Measures.

Great strides toward getting the fighting forces of the United States ready for the war were taken by the various branches of the government at once (These included):

First—Secretary of War Baker conferred at the capital with Chairman Chittenden of the senate military committee regarding the wishes of the president for authority to raise not fewer than 1,000,000 men, including the expansion of the regulars and guard forces, during the coming year and the raising of a force of approximately 1,000,000 additional men next year.

Second—The administration bill providing for the creation of this new army was sent to the capital with its provisions for raising two separate forces of 500,000 men each, to be composed of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, to be obtained by a selective draft system.

Third—Chairman Fitzgerald and members of the house appropriations committee began consideration of the stupendous war budget within ten minutes after it had been received by the house of representatives.

Fourth—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the senate finance committee, conferred with house leaders regarding plans to meet the financial demands for preparedness by a bond issue of \$500,000,000, bearing interest at not exceeding 4 1/2 per cent.

Fifth—Members of the house naval and military affairs committees conferred on proposals that a lump sum of \$300,000,000 be placed in the hands of the president to spend on the army and navy as he deems necessary, thereby abandoning the ordinary policy of making specific appropriations in separate bills and making the details public.

Although the needs of the army and navy were not given in detail, the estimates submitted by Secretary McAdoo, acting for the other departments of the government, show that they cover all phases of the needs of the government from doubling the number of men in the navy and marine corps and quadrupling the number of men in the present regular army and national guard force to providing extra watchmen for the state, war and navy buildings.

McAdoo's Detailed Estimates.

These are the important recommendations made by Secretary McAdoo in his estimates to prepare the United States for entry into the war with the German government:

First—To make an army of 1,000,000 men ready for war both in personnel and material within a year—\$2,855,587,333.

Second—To increase the enlisted strength of the navy from its present authorized emergency strength of 75,000 men to full war strength of 150,000 men and to increase the marine corps from present authorized emergency strength of 12,500 men to full war strength of 30,000 men—\$181,412,717.

Third—Extraordinary expenditures on materials for the naval establishment, including guns, ships and equipment, aviation, storage facilities and ordnance supplies—\$23,134,779.

Fourth—To meet the expenses of the United States civil service commission in various branches of the government—\$4,000,000.

Fifth—To increase the size of the United States coast guard to 10,000 men, with necessary equipment—\$1,000,000.

Sixth—To provide naval systems and war materiel, including guns, ships and equipment, aviation, storage facilities and ordnance supplies—\$23,134,779.

Seventh—For additional war materiel, including guns, ships and equipment, aviation, storage facilities and ordnance supplies—\$23,134,779.

Eighth—For the purchase of land and construction of new and improved barracks by the bureau of military construction of the department of the interior—\$10,000,000.

In his letter submitting the estimates Secretary McAdoo gave out only this statement with his recommendations for nearly \$3,000,000,000 for the use of the army alone:

"It is considered imperative that the amount estimated be appropriated immediately for military expenditures necessary for national defense." At the war department, however, it was learned that the sum of \$2,855,587,333 in the estimates for the army is intended only to pay for the raising, of

WILLIAM G. McADOO

Secretary of the Treasury,
Who Asks Congress
For War Funds.



Photo by American Press Association.

The estimates submitted by Secretary McAdoo are based for the most part on figures compiled by the Council of National Defense and also take into consideration the reductions in prices of copper and other materials promised by manufacturers.

Miss Rankin Votes "No."

While the house was considering the war resolution Miss Jennette Rankin, the woman representative from Montana, had been absent most of the evening, but took her accustomed place while the roll call was in progress. When her name was called she sat silent. "Miss Rankin," repeated the clerk. Still no answer. The clerk went on with his droning, and floor and galleries buzzed.

On the second roll call Miss Rankin's name was again called. She sat silent as before. The eyes of the galleries were turned on her. For a moment there was breathless silence; then Miss Rankin rose. In a voice that broke a bit but could be heard all over the still chamber she said:

"I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war. I vote no." The "no" was scarcely audible.

And the maiden speech of the first woman congressman ended in a sob. She was deeply moved, and big tears were in her eyes.

It was a sympathetic house, however, and although most of the persons there were plainly in favor of the war resolution, a wave of applause swept through floor and galleries.

Way Found For Roosevelt.

A way has been found under the Hay defense act whereby Colonel Roosevelt may form an army division for war. Study of the law by members of the house committee on military affairs showed that the colonel may apply to Governor Whitman for a commission. He will then be subjected to examination, and if found qualified physically and in knowledge of military tactics the commission will be granted.

Under the terms of the act men from any state in the Union may go to New York, declare themselves citizens of that state and join Colonel Roosevelt's command. The act also provides that if request is made of the war department for officers to take subordinate commands in the division these must be furnished.

So the way seems to be open to the colonel if he wants to lead a division as a major general of volunteers.

Colonel Roosevelt made clear his ideas with regard to the dispatch of an expeditionary force of American soldiers to France. Incidentally he disclaimed any purpose to claim the leadership of such an expedition, which, he declared, should be commanded by some first class officer from the regular army.

Seize German Ships.

The United States is preparing to employ the German merchant ships held in American ports against Germany. They have been seized. Some will be converted into auxiliary cruisers to hunt down and scour the seas for German submarines and commerce raiders. Others will be used to carry war supplies to the allies and transport troops.

Naval officials plan to send as soon as possible at least forty fast armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers. Some of these may be the German ships, which will be re-equipped and subject to post war compensation of their private owners.

The naval authorities will be used principally against commerce raiders, such as the M. V. W. which have created havoc among shipping in waters off the American continent, especially in the south Atlantic. The plan was discussed at a conference between Secretary Daniels, Secretary of Commerce Bristow and the Council of National Defense.

And There They Are.

He—You told me before we were married that you would make every effort to be economical. She—And you told me at the same time that you would make every effort to render my expenses unnecessary.—Richmond Times Dispatch

Rather Cynical.

If you want money, go to strangers; if you want love, go to friends; if you want nothing, go to relations.—Hippocritus

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

The Scrap Book

Hide the Dictionary.
Rufus Cheate, the advocate, was a great classical scholar and well read in literature, but he had also a love of mathematics and would study them for the purpose "of filling up and fertilizing his dictum." These experiments led him into strange verbal adventures. A story is told by the Cornhill Magazine of one Justice Wilde, who, being dry, precise and formal in his methods, little appreciated the whirlwind eloquence of Cheate. On one occasion, just before the opening of court, when Cheate was to argue a case and they were waiting for him, a member of the bar asked the judge if he had heard that Mr. Worcester had just published a new edition of his dictionary, with a great number of additional words in it. "No," replied Justice Wilde. "I have not heard of it. But for goodness' sake don't tell Cheate."

Be Thou a Bird, My Soul.

Be thou a bird, my soul, and mount and soar
Out of thy wilderness
Till earth grow less and less,
Heaven more and more.

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Smartly Said

Business people are seldom talkative. The rich man can often save money by looking steady.

To be an object of envy a fellow has to do something occasionally.

A good many men seem disposed to act as crutches for lame executives.

Honesty (that is the best policy) does not often increase the high cost of living.

Matrimony does not change a man's disposition, but it often develops his natural mean traits.

"Don't worry" advice is never appreciated by the chap who comes to collect a bill.

Care of Tan Shoes.

Wash the shoes clean with a sponge and warm water. Wipe with a cloth until thoroughly dry, then rub freely with the inside of banana peel. Wipe with a soft cloth and polish with a cotton flannel or other cloth. There are coloring matter and tannic acid in banana peel, and it is the best dressing for tan shoes.

TO DEVELOP THE MIND.

To look at things as well as we can, to inscribe them in our memory, to be observant and let no day pass without gathering something, then to apply oneself to those branches of knowledge which give the mind a sure direction, to appropriate everything of its value—this is what we have now to do.—Goethe.

Served Them Right.

A certain congregation was building a new church, and the ladies of the Sunday school gave an oyster supper to assist in raising funds for the decorations of their room. The supper was well attended—too well, in fact, for the oysters gave out, and those who arrived late had to content themselves with broth and crackers.

"Serves them right for coming late," argued one of the committee, "for the oysters couldn't have run out if everybody had come before they were all gone. So there!"—Philadelphia North American.

All a Puzzle to Her.

The increased demand for women workers of all kinds in England resulted in the arrival in London, for the purpose of engaging in domestic service, of a girl from the west of Ireland. She was cordially received, and thus she wrote home:

"It's a strange place I'm coming to, surely; cabs without horses and the lady of the house playing the pianer wid her feet and talkin' to herself perpetually down a candlestick in the hall."

She Was Playing Safe.

Lansing, Mich., has a "curfew" while that blows nightly at 9 o'clock, when children abroad without escort are expected to hurry homeward or explain to the police.

A certain servicable scoundrel, somewhat inclined toward maturity and ambition, was singing at the local vaudeville house when the curfew sounded. She was visibly amused, a fact which was apparent to the audience.

A sympathetic voice from the audience, however, came to her relief.

"Never mind, Maggie," said the voice, "you don't have to go home."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Undertakers."

In England in 1614 undertakers were men of influence who undertook for a consideration to get such persons returned to parliament as would prove subservient to the royal will of King James I. The three chief undertakers of 1614 were Lords Bacon, Somerset and Neville. Then there were undertakers in Ireland in 1608. They were English and Scotch colonists sent to North Ireland and were each allotted 2,000 acres of land. They were men of capital and undertook to pay a mark a year for every six acres and to admit no recusant for tenants; hence the name as applied to them. But neither the histories nor the dictionaries give any reason for calling the men who bury our dead undertakers.

Absence of Mind.

An old man was leading two lively calves out to early pasture in the morning. When he came to the field he tied one of the calves to one of his boot straps and the other to the opposite boot strap while he opened the rickety gate. The calves ran away. When he was picked up his wife asked him:

"Didn't you know any better than to do a foolish trick like that?"

"Yes," he answered. "I hadn't been dragged four miles before I saw my mistake."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

It All Depends.

"But you must admit, sir," said the aggressive party, "that a man ought to be the boss in his own house."

"Yes, I suppose so," answered the meek and lowly man with the scanty hair, "but the house I live in happens to belong to my wife."—Exchange.

Revenge to the Point.

She—Alas, Alcegon, my father's remarks about you were very bitter. He—I'm glad of it, because I'm going to make him eat his words.—Baltimore American.

Found Out.

"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to marry."

"How do you know?"

"I have proposed to several."—Puck.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

Signature of

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SEW IN CHINESE STREETS.

Women Who Mend Clothes Right There While You Wait.

In many towns of China one may have his garments mended on the street and "while he waits." Native sewing women are to be seen on low stools, perhaps on the sidewalks, mending articles of masculine attire.

The accomplishments of these street seamstresses are somewhat limited, their efforts with the needle being for the most part confined to "running." Other branches of needlework are practically unknown to them. As a consequence their efforts are better appreciated by native workmen than by foreign travelers.

They are never short of patronage among the former, for these are often natives of other districts and, having come to the city to engage in business, have no one to mend a rent for them. Their wares being left at home, they are glad to avail themselves of the services of the street needlewoman.

For this class of customers the skill of the itinerant sewing woman answers every purpose.

Generally speaking, these women are wives of boatmen and laborers who live in the houseboats which line the creeks of many Chinese cities and towns, and their needles are a great help toward the solution of the problem of maintenance in a crowded city or town.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Care Should Be Taken to Minimize the Danger of Accidents.

At least three-fourths of the accidents that occur in mountaineering are the result of foolhardiness.

More than half of the entire number of accidents happen to persons climbing without guides, some to climbers attempting a dangerous or impossible route with guides, and there are still other forms of folly. One may carelessly engage an incompetent guide or an overbold one, who will undertake an ascent under unfavorable conditions.

Eliminating these contingencies, there remain certain risks which must be taken by every climber who ascends difficult mountains.

However fine the weather, there is the possibility that a sudden storm may render the descent perilous, though even then the chances are ten to one that a skillful climber with first class guides will return in safety.

Furthermore, on certain mountains there are places where a party is exposed to danger from avalanches or falling stones.

The risk may often be reduced to the minimum by waiting for the best of weather or by making a very early start.—All Outdoors.

Our Humorists.

All we can say is that we hope any given humorist of ours will live out the greatest length of days and not stop joking before he dies. We need every moment of his threescore years and ten to keep us sane and kind, and we cannot be satisfied with a stunted measure of time for him. When he begins unsurpassably to delight the world our national pride as well as our human need is bound up in his contentment. Possibly we are going

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

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business, should make application to the
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Eureka
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You Are Judged by the Appearance of Your Letter

If your stationery is up to
the minute, with type the
proper size and neatly dis-
played, your communication
will command attention.

That Is the Kind of Stationery That Our Job Office Turns Out

Governor McCall cabled to the
Russian drama at Petrograd: "Massa-
chusetts, the oldest commonwealth in
the new world, sends hearty greet-
ings to Russian democracy."

The seventy-five members of Gen-
eral Henry W. Lawton camp, U. S.
R. V. Springfield, Mass., have
been sworn in as special police offi-
cers for home defense duty.

Many more machinists, helpers and
helpers are wanted at the Water-
town, Mass., arsenal. Three shifts
of eight hours each will be the sched-
ule in place of two of ten hours.

All resources of the state of Rhode
Island in men and money for the ser-
vice of the nation were pledged in
resolutions adopted unanimously by
the general assembly of the state.

Waitresses may no longer be em-
ployed in certain coffee houses of
Boston, Mass., according to an ordi-
nance passed by the city council.
Dancing and dancing are also elimi-
nated.

Demand for shorter hours by 2nd
shift workers in the combine
department of the Arlington mills,
Lowell, Mass., which the mill of
A. C. Belmont to grant, resulted in

GETTING AHEAD.

Are You Giving the Last Man on the

Job a Chance to Pass You?

Don't laugh at that question, unthink-
ingly looking for the answer and always
on the job follow who has passed your
force. In a few years you may be
asking him for a job.

Not it is not at all impossible. There
are thousands of such instances. You
can think of some yourself.

That new chap may not be as natu-
rally dressed as you are, he may not be
as keen at repartee, he may not be a
"fast stepper," but he may possess the
characteristics by which he may climb
fast while you slip back.

The time you spend enjoying your-
self he may be using in study which
will help him to advance.

One of these days there may be a
change in the business and the young
man of whom you are making sport
may step into the high place.

Should that time come do not be so
small as to say that he must have had
some kind of "pull" or "that he was a
fast worker over time and did every-
thing he could to get a stand in." Maybe
he did. You might have done the same.
So shut up and take your medicine.

But do not let the next one get ahead
of you. Toledo Times.

GRANDEES OF SPAIN.

Curious Hat Etiquette That Marks

Their Three Classes.

A grandee of Spain enjoys the privi-
lege, granted him many hundreds of
years ago, of remaining "covered" in
the presence of his sovereign. This
custom dates from the period when
the king was "the first among equals."

The ancient formula always at the
coronation of the kings of old Spain
was, "We, your equals, choose you to
reign over us." And the king assented
in this declaration of his nobles.

There was a time when all grandees
of Spain wore their hats in the pres-
ence of the king, but in time the idea
of caste began to prevail even among
the grandees, with the result that they
were eventually divided into three
classes, and these classes were distin-
guished by the hat etiquette.

The first class entered the royal pres-
ence covered; the second class entered
uncovered and, after an advance of a
few steps, put on their hats, unbidden
by the king, and the third class also
entered uncovered, but did not "cover"
until requested to do so by the king.
Then, according to the etiquette, "all
were equal."

There have been grandees who were
not Spaniards, notably the Duke of
Wellington, upon whom the Cortes con-
ferred the honor in recognition of his
services to the state.

Judging a Cigar.

How can the ordinary person who
smokes tell a good cigar from a poor
one? This question was put to a
prominent manufacturer, who answered
in this fashion:

"There is but one way that I know.
In order to get everything that is in a
cigar—the aroma and taste—it is neces-
sary to light the cigar, take a couple
of puffs, then allow the smoke to pass
through the nostrils. When you do this
you get the two things that are in a
weed, the aroma and the taste.

"It is interesting to a man who
knows the business to see a smoker
take a cigar, look at it and then place
it to his nose for a sniff. Neither the
look nor smell of an unlighted cigar
means anything.

"I repeat, it is necessary to light it
and start to smoke it in order to learn
whether it is good or not."—New York
Globe.

People Who Do Not Whistle.

Arabia must be a heaven for those
whose lives are made a burden to them
by the whistler. The Arab maintains
that a whistler's mouth cannot be puri-
fied for forty days and nights, and
they assert of the whistler that Satan
has touched his body and caused him
to produce the offensive sound. Then
there are the natives of the Tonga Is-
lands, Polynesia, who hold that it is a
sin to whistle, as it is an act irre-
spective to God. Even in some dis-
tricts in North Germany villagers de-
clare that if one whistles in the even-
ing it makes the angels weep.

Understanding.

In its wider acceptance understand-
ing is the power of perceiving and con-
ceiving, exclusive of the sensibility;
the power of dealing with the impres-
sions of sense and composing them into
wholes, according to a law of unity,
and in its most comprehensive meaning
it includes even simple apprehension.
—Coleridge.

Easy Enough.

"I don't see how there ever came to
be so many words in the world!" ex-
claimed a girl who was studying her
spelling lesson.

"Why, sis," said her brother, "they
come through folks quarrelling. Then,
you know, one word always brings on
another."—London Tit-Bits.

He Was In It.

"I want to cancel my lease."
"Cancel? Why, isn't the apartment
just as I represented it?"

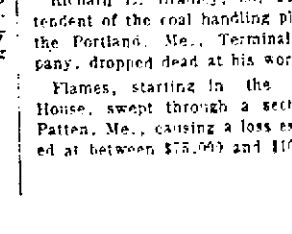
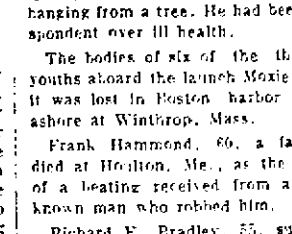
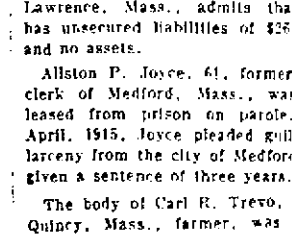
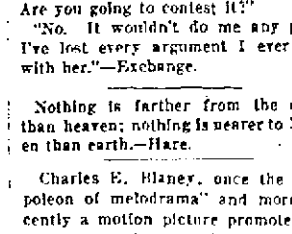
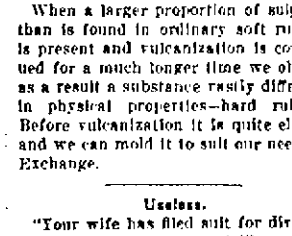
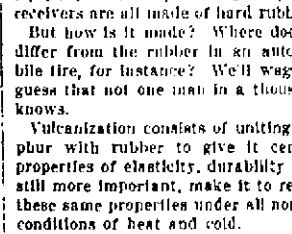
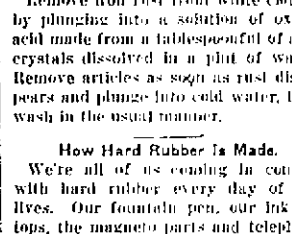
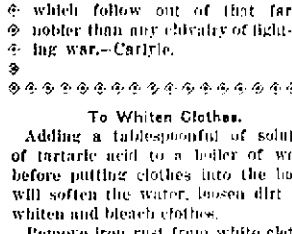
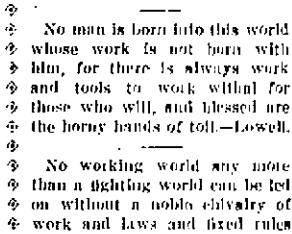
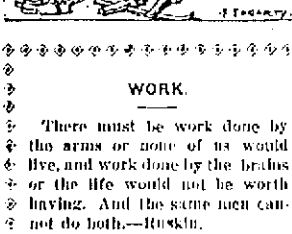
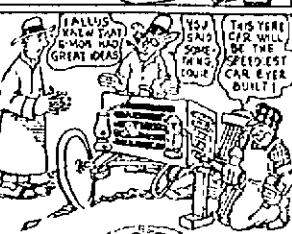
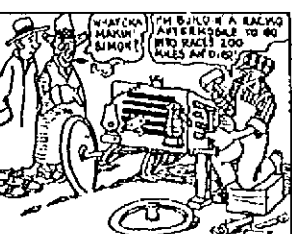
"Too much so. You advertised 'con-
tinuous hot water,' but I didn't know
that it referred to the neighbors."—
New York Times.

Care of the Lips.

An excellent lip salve for ordinary
use is the old-fashioned camphor ice.
Glycerin should not be used in any
case. It has too great an affinity for
water and is too drying, while the
camphor ice is cooling and healing. In
aggravated cases after applying the
latter for two or three nights change to
vasoline treatment and then, having
reclaimed the lips so they have firm-
ness, keep them in good condition by
drying them properly and by keeping
the tongue away from them.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A Real Inventive Genius



New Haven's February Earnings.

An examination of the returns of the
New York, New Haven and Hartford
Railroad for February, indicates that
the New Haven made a much better re-
port than for the same month in 1916.
Many roads have shown decreases for
both January and February in Net Cor-
porate Income, while the New Haven
returns for 1917 show an increase for
February of \$210,000 over 1916—and
for the two months ending February 28
an increase of \$750,000.

The deficit after fixed charges on the
New Haven for February for a term of
years is as follows:

February 1913—deficit	\$121,139.51
1914—	777,135.01
1915—	68,120.51
1916—	657,185.89
1917—	317,650.53

February is a short month and the
company for a number of years has not
earned its monthly proportion of fixed
charges in that month. February 1917,
however, is better than any February
in the last five years except 1916, since
which time most wages and nearly all
prices of materials have advanced, es-
pecially coal. Included in February
1917 there were additional labor ex-
penses of \$126,217.42 because of the
Adamson Law.

Oh, You College Boys!

"Tut-tut," related old Dad Bing,
the Oklahoma cattle baron, who is tem-
porarily in our midst. "I was rumbl-
ing along in a street car, when a batch
of young fellows got aboard. I judge
they were college students by their
funny clothes and queer-shaped heads.
The car was pretty full, and they pushed
and snorted back and forth in the aisle,
tramping on people's feet and commit-
ting similar frivolities that a-way. Him-
my they all fared back and forth fetch-
ing a long yell. Then the nearest one
to me took a look and not admiring my
face or something, says: 'Well, my
rural friend, don't you like it?' 'Share,
I like it!' says I. 'I'm half-witted my-
self.'—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ready Wit Rewarded

In the reign of Francis I. of France,
quickness of wit was often more
promptly rewarded than actual merit.
The monk Regnier Mainus did not lack
merit, but he owed his first advance-
ment, nevertheless, to a clever retort.

Francis, who was very fond of tennis,
was playing one day with Mainus. The
monk finally ended the hard-fought
game with a brilliant stroke.

"The king was somewhat out of humor
because of his defeat.

"Remarkable!" he exclaimed sar-
casmically. "To think that such a stroke
should be made by a mere monk!"

"But, sire," replied the monk, who
was as quick with his wits as with his
racket, "it is your majesty's own fault
that the stroke was not made by an
abbot."

A week later Mainus received his ap-
pointment as abbot of Beaulieu.

In a village cricket match the local
butcher was batting when a ball pum-
ped up and hit him on the head, from which
the wicket keeper made a catch.

"How's that?" yelled the wicket
keeper.

"He hit me on the head," pro-
tested the umpire.

"I don't know where it hit you," re-
sponded the umpire. "But I know the
sound of wood, so about you go."—Lon-
don Fun.

The laird—Well, Sandy, you are get-
ting very bent. Why don't you stand
up like me, man?

Sandy—Eh, man, do you see that
field of corn over there?

The laird—I do.

Sandy—A' weel, ye'll notice that the
full heads hangs down an' the empty
ones stand up.—Pearson's Weekly.

"Disease always follows the line of
least resistance," said the doctor. "In
other words, it invariably attacks the
weakest spot in the human organism."

"Is that why the average person is
so apt to get a cold in the head?" asked
the layman.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Casey—Och, Pat, when the doc-
tor told yez ye had something wid a
Latin name to it a yar-rd long, didn't it
scare yez?

Casey—Faith it did Norah, darlint.
But when he only charged me a dollar,
O! knowed it didn't amount to much.

Casey (to barkeeper)—Is Pat O'Brien
round here anywhere?

Barkeeper—He was here, but he
went off an hour ago.

Casey—Sure, he must have been
loaded then.—Boston Transcript.

"Who are those people who are cheer-
ing," asked the recruit as the soldiers
marched to the train.

"These," replied the veteran, "are
the people who are not going."—London
Saturday Journal.

Traveller—What's the next station?
Train Conductor—It's called "Old
Glory," ma'am.

Traveller—But why is it called "Old
Glory?"

Conductor—It's a flag-station.

Irate Business Man—You book agents
make me so angry with your confounded
nerves and impudence that I cannot find
words to express my feelings.

Agent—Then I am the very man you
want, I am selling dictionaries.—Life.

"That fellow's got his nerve with
him."

"What's the matter now?"

"He actually asked me to lend him a
couple of gallons of gasoline, until next
Saturday."—Detroit Free Press.

Sympathetic Stranger—Hello, old
chap—fallen in?

Unfortunate Angler (sarcasmically)—
Well, you don't suppose this is per-
spiration, do you?—Fassing Show.

Wigg—Whiskey makes me crazy.
Sort of gives me hydrophobia.

Wagg—Even beer makes me froth at
the mouth.—Philadelphia Record.

A diver's boot weighs 20 pounds. A
diver's daughter has to be very particu-
lar about the young men she invites to
the house.

"One swallow doesn't make a sum-
mer," quote the Wise Guy.

"No, but the history of the Garden
of Eden shows that one apple once made
a fall," replied the Simple Muz.—Phila-
delphia Record.

Crop Prices.

A summary of the April crop report
for the states of Maine, New Hampshire,
Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,
Connecticut, and for the United States
as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Es-
timates, U. S. Department of Agricul-
ture, is as follows:

MAINE

Prices—The first price given is the
average on April 1 this year, and the
second the average on April 1 last year.
Corn, 131 and 90 cents per bushel.
Oats, 89 and 51. Potatoes, 225 and 104.
Hay, \$13.00 and \$15.50 per ton. Eggs,
31 and 24 cents per dozen.

New Hampshire.

Corn, 119 and 88 cents per bushel.
Oats, 79 and 65. Potatoes, 255 and 112.
Hay, \$-- and \$18.49 per ton. Eggs,
31 and 22 cents per dozen.

Vermont.

Wheat, 299 and 29 cents per bushel.
Corn, 127 and 83. Oats, 85 and 69.
Potatoes, 229 and 123. Hay, \$11.30 and
\$17.40 per ton. Eggs, 29 and 26 cents
per dozen.

Massachusetts.

Corn, 132 and 82 cents per bushel.
Oats, 78 and 56. Potatoes, 252 and 132.
Hay, \$13.99 and \$21.60 per ton. Eggs,
31 and 24 cents per dozen.

Rhode Island.

Corn, 165 and 111 cents per bushel.
Oats, -- and 60. Potatoes, 26 and 131.
Hay, \$18.00 and \$21.00 per ton. Eggs,
33 and 27 cents per dozen.

Connecticut.

Corn, 124 and 90 cents per bushel.
Oats 99 and 60. Potatoes, 252 and 137.
Hay, \$17.20 and \$23.80 per ton. Eggs,
30 and 28 cents per dozen.

UNITED STATES.

Wheat, 180.9 and 98.6 cents per bush-
el. Corn, 113 and 70.3 cents. Oats,
62.9 and 42.8 cents. Potatoes, 235.0 and
97.6 cents. Hay, \$13.00 and \$11.74 per
ton. Cotton, 18.0 and 11.5 cents per
pound. Eggs, 26.0 and 17.9 cents per
dozen.

The above will show how much higher
prices are for all food stuffs than they
were last year, and the prospect is that
they will be higher yet.

Staggered Him.

There is a stammering physician out
in one of our suburbs. A short time
ago, while on a case involving a new
arrival led to a rather funny misapprehen-
sion.

The husband and prospective father,
who by the way had set his heart on a
son and heir, was nervously plying the
physician when the physician entered.

"Well, doctor," said the husband,
forcing a smile, "is it twins?"

"Tri-tr-tr," began the doctor.

"Triplet! Great Cnesar!"

"Qu-qu-qu," stammered the doctor.

"Quadruplet! Holy smoke!"

"N-n-no," cried the doctor. "Qu-qu-
quite the contrary. Tri-tr-try to take it
ph-philosophically, my friend. It's ju-
st a girl."—Boston Transcript.

"Had that talkative woman any
proof to offer that she had really
climbed the Alps?"

"Oh, yes; she wore a Swiss dress and
her chatter was an avalanche of
words."—Baltimore American.

"She seemed pleased with your soci-
ety last evening."

"Yes; she said I reminded her of a
loved and lost one. Has she ever lost
a sweetheart by death?"

"None; all she ever lost by death was
a Boston building."—Houston Post.

A man was appointed detective for a
railroad company, and he showed his
authority at every opportunity. While
riding in a coach one day he heard a
little boy behind him sneezing.

The detective turned to him and said,
"Have you a pocket handkerchief, my
little man?"

The boy replied: "Yes, sir; but
mamma said that I shouldn't loan it to
everybody."—The Christian Herald.

"But she says she has never given
you any encouragement."

"Did she say that?"

"She certainly did."

"She told me that her uncle was go-
ing to leave her a fortune and that he
had one foot in the grave. If that
isn't encouragement, I'd like to know
what you call it?"—Houston Post.

Singleton—I have never married be-
cause I believe in doing the greatest
good to the greatest number.

Wiggwag—Elucidate.

Singleton—Well, I hate to disappoint
a lot of girls just to make one happy.—
Philadelphia Record.

Ain't This Awful?

Heiny—Annie Little was recently
wedded to Andrew Lott.

Omar—Well, what of it?

Heiny—Oh, it was merely a case of A
Little becoming A Lott.

No Doubt.

Bill—I see that fresh-caught sea fish
are said to form the principal ingredi-
ent in an artificial rubber invented in
Holland.

